The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Conkling Talks in Opposition to Sumner's One-Term Resolution.

The Republican National Convention to be Held in Philadelphia, June 5.

Call Adopted by the Republican National Executive Committee.

Democratic Opposition to the Civil Service Reform System.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—After the morning hour had expired in the Senate to-day, Mr. Conkling called for the reading of Mr. Sumner's one-term resolution, and then proceeded to deliver his speech thereon. There was a very fair attendance, both in the galleries and Senate, owing to the expectation generally entertained that the New York Senator would reflect Administration opinions, not only upon the question under consideration, but also put forth, in a semi-official manner, the views of the President upon the various reform questions of the day. Mrs. President Grant occupied a seat in the diplomatic galleries, and Babcock and Porter were also present as distinguished listeners. With a brief exordium, he plunged at once into the merits of the resolution in its proposed application to the highest office in the gift of the people, and characterized it as an electioneering document conceived with an intent to defeat General Grant's nomination for a second term. He claimed that no ingenuity or dissimulation could relieve this suspicion, and that the preamble especially providing against such operation, was merely intended to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Here he conceived it necessary to give some unsought-for advice, and, turning around to face Sumner, he warned that Senator that the Senate was not the place where Presidential candidates were engendered or aspirants nourished. It was the hot-house which ripened candidates rapidly only to show them their weakness. However, he forgot just whom he was addressing, and his admonition, by his own direction, went to the Senator from Nevada, to the evident embarrassment of Nye and amusement of the spectators. The philosophy of the resolution he interpreted to be this that Grant's renomination was certain, and efforts to defeat that event so ineffectual that as a last resort it was considered necessary to petrify the opposition through the medium of a Constitutional amendment. To give force to this idea, he turned again to Sumner, and said that if publicity could pierce the holy garb of the President's enemies, a new force would be given to Johnson's observation, that patriotism was the last refuge for scoundrels. He thought that the best revenue reform movement would be to assess a tax upon hypocrisy. Dozens of sentences like these comprised his remarks upon those who originated and supported the measure. But as to its merits as an independent proposition, he hardly paid the cold respect of a passing glance. He seemed determined to look upon it in the light of a hostile political movement upon the President, whose Administration he could not praise too highly, and for whose detractors, both in and out of Congress, he could not show enough contempt. This entire speech lasted little less than two hours, and fell far below what was popularly conceded to his ability. Its language was elegant, but its suggestions were few, and its whole tone far below the dignity of the occasion: at least such is the general verdict of those who heard it. He was replied to by Mr. Sumner at some length, who expressed his surprise that Conkling should have travelled over so much ground without having even touched upon the principles involved in the resolution. On this point he contented himself by citing authorities and quoting opinions of distinguished constitutional lawyers in favor of the one-term principle. As to the personalities in which Conkling indulged, and his allusions to improper motives in bringing forward the resolution, he simply remarked that they were not worth noticing. When he finished the Senate adjourned until Monday.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Treasury Department estimates the deficiencies, to complete the service of 1872 and prior years, as follows: State Department, $180,212; Treasury, $861,305; War, $297,434; Navy, $3,718; Interior, $9,500. Total, $1,352,129. Of the deficiencies in the State Department, $125,000 was caused by the operation of the laws passed July, 1870. Of those in the Treasury Department, $250,000 is for stamps, paper, and dies in Internal Revenue Bureau, and $[illegible] for contingent expenses independent; Treasury $10,000 on account of losses by the Chicago fire, and $43,784 liabilities incurred by General Eichler, the last Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce had a long session to-day over the Steamboat bill. Considerable opposition was developed, coming chiefly from owners of patent devices, authors of the law, and some of the Inspectors. On motion of General Negley, next Tuesday was designated for hearing such owners, as it was decided after such debate that it should be open to both sides. The discussion and votes in committee, to-day, were very favorable to the passage of the new bill through the committee with few modifications.

WAR CLAIMS.

Secretaries Fish, Belknap, and Boutwell, Commissioners to report on the claim of Corcoran, for the use of his art-building by the Quartermaster, during the war, have recommended the payment of $125,000.

TAX ON MATCHES.

In the reduction of taxes by the Ways and Means Committee, the chances are that the bill of Monroe, of Ohio, to abolish the tax on matches, will be agreed to. The chief argument made by Monroe is, that it will reach a large class of consumers of moderate means, and also enable small manufacturers to begin work again. The latter have been shut out, since the heavy manufacturers can afford to buy the required stamps in large sums, and so realize prices from the reductions allowed by law.

NOMINATIONS.

J. F. Legate, of Kansas, was to-day nominated Governor of Washington Territory. This is the man who claimed to have a letter from Senator Pomeroy promising to vote against impeachment if Postmaster Randall would do certain things. This Legate afterward denied in Kansas, but subsequently to that denial came to Washington and declared that he had both of the original letters and photographs of them, and these latter he showed to several persons. Senators think the President has been imposed upon by Kansas politicians in this matter.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It seems that several prominent Democrats, in both Houses, have found grounds of opposition to the new Civil Service regulations. They claim that by relieving the heads of departments from the power of making their own clerical selections, these officials are enabled to disclaim any responsibility for acts of their subordinates. It is proposed to get up some opposition to these regulations in this quarter, with special reference to the promedilated investigation into the method of awarding contracts in the Post Office Department.

THE FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell and Jay Cooke were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day to answer inquiries called for in Cox's resolution as to the cost of negotiating the 5 per cent loan, and the explanation of other matters connecting therewith. The Committee will resume the examination of these parties to-morrow, when it is understood that the terms of the propositions lately submitted for the $600,000,000 more bonds on the part of Jay Cooke & Co., will be inquired into. The proceedings are strictly secret for the present.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Republican National Committee, appointed by the Chicago Convention in 1868, met in this city, to-day, to fix the time for holding the next National Convention. Ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, presided. After a general exchange of opinions, the question was taken of selecting the first Wednesday in June as the time for holding the Convention. This was agreed to—ayes, 22; noes, 6. On motion, the Executive Committee decided to hear what the delegations from cities have to say as to the place of holding the Convention. It was announced that propositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Dr. Loring advocated the selection of Boston. Mr. Wetherell presented the claims of Philadelphia, which, together with the State of Pennsylvania, requires no political stimulus. Pennsylvania, he said, gives twenty-six electoral votes, which it is all important should be secured for the Republican party. He said that the hotel-keepers had given a pledge that they would not charge extortionate prices. Representative Stevenson, of Ohio, presented the advantages of Cincinnati as the place of meeting of the Convention. It was not only desired by Republicans, but by all the people. The only reasons given by him, was a fair distribution of the sittings of the National Convention. The Republican Convention had been held in Philadelphia once, in the East twice, in the West twice, but in the centre never. The sitting of the Convention in the centre must politically affect the circumference. Delegate Chapman recommended Washington. Mr. Burton presented the claims of Louisville. If Republicans shall fix that city, the Republicans of the Cross roads will give them a cordial reception. Every facility as to hall and hotels shall be afforded. Ex-Senator Henderson gave reasons why St. Louis should be selected. Some Missourians have their preference for Grant, while there are preferences for others, but, whoever may be nominated will be supported by the Republican party of that State. The holding of the Convention will add something to the strength of the Republican party. On motion of Senator Pomeroy, the Executive Committee proceeded to vote by ballot for the place of holding the National Convention. The result was Philadelphia, 18; Cincinnati 3; St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3; Louisville, 3; Washington, 1. The Executive Committee decided that each State shall have delegates to the Convention, double the number of Senators and Representatives; two for each organized Territory, including the Territory of the District of Columbia, who shall have the right to vote.

THE CALL.

In calling this convention the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations in the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed; public faith has been preserved, the national credit firmly established, governmental economy has been illustrated by a reduction at the same time of the public debt and of taxation; the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully inaugurated; the rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaty, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions; the defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered; the rights and interests of labor recognized; laws have been enacted and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections; equal suffrage has been engrated on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law. A liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. The complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed; offenders punished; responsibility enforced, and safeguards established. Now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses, and carry out all the reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service; to continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles we invite the co-operation of all citizens of the United States.

Mr. Gorham, of California, at the morning session, offered the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during the recess:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that any test of civil officers in States which might operate to exclude citizens because they have not received collegiate or academic education would be a violation of the rights of the great majority of the American people, who have received a common school education only, and would be justly regarded by them as an attempt to put upon them and their children a degrading badge of inferiority.

Resolved, That while political opinions do not necessarily control the question of fitness of public station, yet we deem the exclusion of Democrats from office by Republicans as entirely consistent with good morals and good government; that any other course is inconsistent with the implied obligation assumed by those who consent to become candidates of the Republican party for public offices.

Upon the assembling of the Committee the resolutions were withdrawn, Mr. Gorham stating that, while it was evident that they expressed the sentiments of the Committee, it was the general desire that the subject should be left for future consideration.

Mr. Fulton proposed the following resolution: That, in view of the proposed renomination of the present Executive, this Committee would respectfully suggest to those holding commissions under the General Government the propriety of abstaining from seeking or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention.

Some members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order. Yielding to their request, Mr. Fulton withdrew it.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The meeting was harmonious throughout. George Ely did not attend the meeting.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention continued its setting to-day. Mrs. Gordon, of California, gave an account of the movement in that State. Mrs. Anthony eulogized Vick Woodhull, saying she would compare in a moral or intellectual sense with politicians and public men. Mrs. Hooker read a piece of poetry. The balance of the programme comprised other speeches, songs, &c. Theodore Banks, male, who announced himself an internationalist, said woman's suffrage was the second plank in the international platform. Henry Ward Beecher sent a letter favoring the cause. Mr. Garfield, Delegate from Washington Territory, in a communication opposed the movement. Adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

The President has authorized the adoption of an additional rule by the Advisory Civil Service Board, allowing temporary appointments to be made without examination, where the necessities demand it, pending the perfecting form of Civil Service examination.

POSTAL BILL.

The Senate Post Office Committee this morning had under consideration the House Postal Codification bill, and made some progress with it. The subject of postal telegraphy was not taken up.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: James F. Leggett, of Kansas, for Governor of Washington Territory, and Horace H. Harrison, for United States Attorney of the Middle District of Tennessee.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

EXPENSES OF THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

A bill from the House was reported from the Appropriation Committee appropriating $27,845 for the expenses of the Ku-Klux Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, denounced the whole Ku-Klux investigation. The bill passed.

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

The joint resolution of SUMNER, proposing a Constitutional amendment limiting the service of the President to one term, came up, and Mr. Conkling addressed the Senate, arguing against any such amendment.

Mr. CONKLING continued to read his speech from printed slips, occupying considerable time. He claimed that the country was on the eve of civil service reform; the pending proposition is simply an expedient to prevent the re-election of Grant.

Mr. SUMNER said, in introducing this proposition he simply discharged a conscientious duty. He took counsel with experience, following the testimony of the best minds of our republic. "Who, in our history," he asked, "has arrayed himself on the side which the Senator from New York represents to-day? What eminent statesman has placed his name on this question against the names of Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Benjamin F. Wade? Who is the statesman? I know him not. Do you know him, sir? The Senator from New York opposes these illustrious characters, but in his opposition he misstates the whole foundation of the argument. The object is to guard against temptation, to see that the President shall not be placed in a position where he may be tempted to use his powers.

Mr. Sumner remarked that in the preamble to the resolution there is summary ground on which he could place the one-term principle. Mr. Sumner here read the preamble heretofore published; also quoted from a speech made by Senator Wade, of Ohio, in December, 1866, in support of the one-term principle. These were his conclusions, he said, without going into an argument, but merely suggesting the great importance of the measure. I simply say that parties for several years seem to have been of the opinion that the great defect in our system, at which this proposition aimed, should be remedied. Such has been the condition of parties generally in this Government that it has been almost a hopeless task to engraft the measure upon the Constitution. But now there is an opportunity. I believe every man is sensible that the correction of this evil ought to be promptly applied.

Further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed.

BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the West Wisconsin Railway Company to construct and maintain a railroad bridge across Lake St. Croix at Hudson, Wis.

ADJOURNMENT.

After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, made the following confirmations: Postmasters—Abram Hawkins, Rochester, Minn.; David W. Magee, Peoria, Ill.; Prosper Carroll, Whitewater, Wis.; A. J. McCoy, Beaver Dam, Wis.; David K. Noyes, Baraboo, Wis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EDWARDS, OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Arkansas, said that if he had been present when the report, reflecting on him and Senator Clay, was made, he should have denounced the testimony taken as untrue, and should have moved for an Investigating Committee. He was content, however, now to leave the matter with the Election Committee.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A resolution, in reference to the improvement of the Tennessee River, was adopted.

SHIP-CANAL BILL.

A bill from the Commerce Committee authorizing the construction of a ship-canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, was reported and recommitted.

PRIVATE BILL PASSED.

A bill passed for the relief of Mrs. Parker, whose deceased husband had discovered the Gerard Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, from which she has derived no advantages.

LIMITATION OF APPEALS.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill increasing limitation of the minimum amount of suits which may be appealed to the Superior Court, from $2,000 to $5,000, and other rules relative to appeals from Territorial courts, and in criminal proceedings. Ordered printed and recommitted.

STATUE OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

The joint resolution accepting the statue of Roger Williams from Rhode Island was then taken up.

Mr. EAMES eulogized the life and character of Roger Williams.

Mr. BANKS replied to some remarks relative to the banishment of Williams from Massachusetts to Rhode Island. He conceded the virtues claimed for him, but said Williams was a troublesome man to the Puritans. He said Williams denied the title of people to their lands as derived by grant from the Crown of England, and held that there could be no valid title except that derived from the Indians. Mr. Banks, referring to the troubles which Williams had raised, said he hoped no exception would be taken by any of his colleagues if he hinted there were still a few more of that sort left in the State. [Laughter.] Turning to Mr. Butler, Mr. Banks remarked, "There is no exception to that, is there?"

[Mr. BUTLER nodded in acquiescence. None at all.]

Continued Mr. BANKS: "I am sure none of my colleagues will take exception to that." He then went on to enlarge upon the views expressed by him as to the real causes of banishment.

Mr. EAMES undertook to reaffirm his views, and after Mr. Banks had finished, members from the Democratic side, apparently enjoying the scene, flocked to the neighborhood of Eames to hear what he had to say, as he spoke too distinctly to be heard at any distance. "If you deny," he said, "the Yankees' title to his land he will fight with you at once, whether you belong to the same Church with him or not. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX addressed the Speaker. The audience immediately moved over to the Democratic side. He poked fun at the memory of the Puritans. He eulogized Williams, whose statue he hailed as a standing protest against meanness, intolerance and bigotry.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.), next engaged the attention of the House, the audience flowing backward to the Republican side. He proceeded to defend and eulogize the Puritans. Alluding to a remark of Cox's that the Pilgrims had intended to land on Manhattan Island, but had by a dispensation of Providence gone to Massachusetts Bay, he said he would stop for a moment to contemplate what would have been the change in Manhattan Island if the Pilgrims had stopped there. [Laughter.] Might he not point to Massachusetts and to Manhattan as specimens,—on the one side a Puritan Commonwealth, on the other a Commonwealth which needed words to characterize it. [Laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK took exception to the phraseology of the resolution in the sentence "That this work of art is accepted in the name of the nation." He suggested that the proper phraseology would be in the name of the people of the United States. He moved to amend in that respect.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that Mr. Niblack's amendment corresponded exactly with the Constitution, "by the people of the United States."

Mr. HOAR (Mass.) trusted the House would pause before striking from the resolution the assertion that this country is a nation.

Mr. NIBLACK said it was a mere question in phraseology. The word "nation" appeared to him as having a sort of schoolmaster or pedagogue twang about it which might suit some localities, but did not suit him. He called the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and resulted, ayes, 78; nays, 133. The Democrats all voted aye, and the Republicans all no.

The joint resolution was then passed.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the condition of Louisiana.

Messrs. CONKLING and KERR objected.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

France.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Paris *Register* says: The United States squadron, consisting of the Wabash, Shenandoah, Wachusett, Plymouth, Brooklyn, and Juniata is in the harbor of Nice, Commodore Alden in command, he having succeeded Admiral Boggs, who returns.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—A remonstrance signed by eight hundred manufacturers of Paris has been sent to the Assembly against the increase of duties on raw cotton and silk.

Only eight Chambers of Commerce of this city opposed the Anglo-French Commercial treaty.

The *Journal of Paris* praises the people of the United States for their unbounded liberality in contributing relief to the sufferers of the war, and for the judicious manner in which the proceeds have been distributed.

The *Journal des Debats* professes a feeling of indifference as to the return of the Assembly to Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The *Bien Public* announces that General Leflo, formerly French Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, will shortly visit Versailles, having been given a commission by the Czar Alexander for the presentation to President Thiers of the affectionate greeting of the Emperor of Russia.

Members of the party of the Left in the Assembly are making preparation for the presentation to that body of a demand for a cessation of both the provisional and definitive establishment of the Republic.

The Minister of Finance will in two weeks pay the fourth part of the milliard of the German war indemnity.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A terrible explosion occurred in Wales yesterday, in the Oakwood colliery, while the men were at work. Many were able to escape, but one gang was shut off, and probably perished. Eleven were men taken out dead, and parties are now exploring the mines for others who are missing. Immediately after the explosion flames broke out, and the extensive works and machinery were entirely destroyed.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Viscount Parker Milbank, M. P., in an address denounces the public course of Sir Charles Dilke. He promised to call on him to repeat in Parliament his declarations in regard to the Crown and Government, and, on his failing to answer, to brand him as he deserves.

Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—The draft of an address from the Upper House of the Reichsrath calls the attention of the Crown to the manifest increase of discontent among the subjects of various portions of the Empire, arising from the recent misgovernment, and particularly opposes the increase of taxation for military purposes.

Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A despatch from Berlin states that the representatives of Great Britain had delivered to the Emperor of Germany the memorandum of the British Government relative to the San Juan boundary question.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A City of Mexico despatch of Dec. 31, states that the revolutionists under Diaz, in Oaxaca, has been completely routed, with the loss of his artillery, and many killed and wounded.

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

Mr. Stanbery's Experiences at Columbia, S. C.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The *Gazette*, of this city, to-morrow publishes the substance of an interview which its reporter has had with Hon. Henry Stanbery, concerning certain damaging statements contained in newspapers in regard to his experiences at the Ku-Klux trials in South Carolina, and specially with reference to the alleged discourtesy shown him and his associate counsel, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, by leading citizens in Columbia, and the report that they had retired in disgust from the defence of these cases. Mr. Stanbery, who had heard of these statements, but not read them, being shown them, at once pronounced them wholly without foundation. He said Mr. Johnson and he received in Columbia a warm welcome from the citizens, who repeatedly expressed their grateful sense and full appreciation of their professional services in these cases. A wish was expressed by the citizens that they would accept a public entertainment, but this was discouraged by Mr. Johnson and himself, who found themselves too fully occupied with their professional duties, and besides, under the circumstances, they deemed it inexpedient. Mr. Stanbery showed the reporter a letter from General Wade Hampton, dated Columbia, December 23, written on the evening of the ex-Attorney General's departure, in which General Hampton says: "Allow me, as Chairman of the committee inviting you here, to express the sense of obligation felt by our people to you for the zeal you have shown, and the great ability you have manifested, in the great questions now at stake." Mr. Stanbery said their reception socially was all that could be desired, though they were debarred to some extent from moving in society by the engrossing nature of their duties. Mr. Stanbery said their purpose in visiting Columbia was to argue legal questions that grew out of the Ku-Klux prosecutions, touching the jurisdiction of Courts of the United States over the offences, and the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, called the enforcement acts of 1870 and 1871, with a view to bringing these questions before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that they had succeeded upon a division in opinion between the Circuit and District Judges, in having two important questions certified to the Supreme Court of the United States. These questions Messrs Johnson and Stanbery expected to argue in a few weeks. Upon pressing request of local counsel, they did assist in a trial by a jury of one case, and whatever disgust they experienced while at Columbia was in the utter hopelessness of defending against a charge which, in their judgment, was not made out before such a jury as sat in the case. Mr. Stanbery said persons to serve as jurors in the United States Court in South Carolina are selected by Collectors of the United States Internal Revenue, and that the jury which sat in the case above referred to was composed of ten negroes and two whites. In view of this and kindred facts, Mr. Stanbery said that some idea might be formed as to the manner the Collectors had discharged their duty.

IOWA.

Partial Destruction of the Pacific House and Adjoining Buildings at Council Bluffs—Loss $35,000.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Jan. 11.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third story of the northwest wing of the Pacific House. The wind blowing a gale from the northwest gave a great impetus, and for a while the whole city was threatened with a conflagration. The fire companies were promptly on hand and did effective work, but for three hours it seemed battling against fate. At 3 o'clock the Mayor telegraphed to Omaha for assistance, which arrived at 5 o'clock. At half-past 5 o'clock the firemen succeeded in getting control of the flames, just as the fire reached the main structure, and prevented its further spread. The loss to the building and furniture and the stocks in adjoining buildings is $35,000; covered by insurance. The adjoining blocks were only saved by being covered with snow and ice.

The Grand Duke Alexis will arrive here to-morrow morning, and goes west on the Union Pacific Railroad, by a special train.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Nail Manufacturing Convention, at Philadelphia, has advanced rates to $4.75 per keg for ten-penny nails. The next Convention will be held in July, in Boston.

—A well executed counterfeit $100 bill on the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, is circulating in Cincinnati.

—Three highway robbers, named Peter Stoff, Olifson Tolifson, and Andrew Johnson, escaped from the Jefferson County (Wis.) Jail on Wednesday by sawing through the roof. No clue has yet been obtained of their whereabouts.

—The jury which investigated the recent railroad accident near New Buffalo, Mich., last month, has returned a verdict holding that Ed. Myers, freight conductor; James Dolan, Michigan City telegraph operator, and Geo. E. Castner, a brakeman, were, by their neglect of plain orders and regulations, responsible for the collision and attendant loss of life. The verdict acknowledges that if the company's rules had been carried out, the accident could not have happened.

—The brigantine Phœbe Ellen was capsized and dismasted off the coast of Nova Scotia on the 6th inst. The cook was lost. The others lashed themselves to the wreck, which on Monday struck a ledge. Captain Dill was drowned in the surf while attempting to get ashore. Three of the crew when taken from the wreck were frozen to death. The mate and two men were rescued.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Passage of the Temperance Bill in the House.

Final Passage of the Cook County Reassessment Bill.

The Fees and Salaries Bill Recommitted to the Senate Committee.

Colorado Memorializes Congress for an Enabling Act.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.—An attempt has just been made to ascertain the cost of the present General Assembly, up to the end of this week, and the figures are rather alarming. They are so startling as to make it advisable for the Legislature to go to work, to cease so much useless talk, to pass the laws which are necessary for the State, such as Revenue, Fees and Salaries, Eminent Domain, Congressional and Legislative Apportionment, and three or four others, and then go home. The figures are as follows:

The pay of officers and employes amounts to	$[illegible]
Committee Rooms and incidental expenses	[illegible]
Paper, printing, &c.	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

It is evident that, before the end of the session, it will amount to far over half a million. These figures show that the cost to the State of each member per day is $11, or $6 over and above his wages, which is too great a disproportion. There are so many engrossing clerks, and so few bills have been engrossed, that the cost of engrossing each bill that has been in their hands is $60. It was not worth over $1.50 to do it, and the $58.50 was utterly wasted. The cost to the State of each law it has enacted, is something frightful. The bill to repeal the act vacating the town plat of Cunnington, in Macoupin County, cost the State $5,000. To whom is it worth that? The fact is, the General Assembly had better quit its nonsense and talking, and go to work and pass a Revenue bill in order to raise the money to pay the bills they are creating. They had better quit the introduction of new bills, and just devote themselves to those which are absolutely necessary. The knowledge of what it costs to support them will lead the people to the conclusion that they could be more cheaply supported at Jacksonville, and that they would there do much less mischief to the State. It should be said, in justice to some members that they have protested against the employment of so many unnecessary officers.

PENITENTIARY AFFAIRS.

The report of the Special Committee on the investigation of the affairs in the Penitentiary, will not be made till Monday. Then the Penitentiary Committee will at once report back the bill for the payment of the creditors of the prison.

BURNT RECORDS.

The Committee on Burnt Records had a meeting last night, but did not decide to report any bill. They agreed to report against the one submitted by Mr. Casey, of Jefferson, however. The bill in question is looked upon by many as an excellent measure.

The Temperance bill came up this morning in the House. The desire to talk had in great measure gone, and amendments were offered and voted down in comparative silence, the only extensive debate being on Colonel Morrison's submission amendment.

COOK COUNTY RE-ASSESSMENT BILL.

The Senate, by a close scratch, concurred in the House amendments to the bill for reassessing property in Cook County, and it only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law. It is an emergency bill, and Assessors can at once begin to make assessments on which the State, county, town, and school taxes will be collected.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The following is the bill for an act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Illinois, as passed by the House:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons by agent or otherwise, without first having obtained a license to keep a grocery, to sell in any quantity, intoxicating liquors to be drank in, upon, or about the premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors to be drank in any adjoining room, building, or premises, or other place of popular resort connected with said building: *Provided*, that no person shall be granted a license to sell or give away intoxicating liquors, without first giving a bond to the municipality or authority authorized by law to grant licenses, which bond shall run in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, and be in the penal sum of $3,000, with at least two good and sufficient securities, who shall be freeholders, conditioned that they will pay all damages to any person or persons which may be inflicted upon them, either in person or property, or means of support, by reason of the person so obtaining a license selling or giving away intoxicating liquors; and such bond may be sued and recovered upon for the use of any person or persons, or their legal representatives, who may be injured by reason of the selling intoxicating liquors by the person or his agent so obtaining the license.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to minors, unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians, or family physicians, or to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

SEC. 3. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act shall be taken, held and declared to be common nuisances; and all rooms, taverns, eating houses, bazaars, restaurants, drug stores, groceries, coffee houses, cellars or other places of public resort where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances, upon conviction of the keeper thereof, who shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall, by the sale of intoxicating liquors, with or without a license, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and two dollars per day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication; which sums may be recovered in action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons; and any person or persons owning, renting, leasing or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of any intoxicating liquors that have caused, in whole or in part, the intoxication of any person, shall be liable, severally or jointly, with the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors aforesaid, for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits and to control the same and the amount recovered, as a *feme sole*; and all damages recovered by a minor, under this act, shall be paid either to such minor, or to his or her parent, guardian, or next friend, as the court shall direct; and the unlawful sale, or giving away, of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant, under any lease or contract of rent upon the premises where such unlawful sale or giving away shall take place; and all suits for damages under this act may be by any appropriate action in any of the Courts of this State having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. For every violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this act, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county not less than ten nor more than thirty days, and pay the costs of prosecution; and for every violation of the provisions of the third section of this act, every person convicted as the keeper of any of the places therein declared to be nuisances, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county for not less than twenty nor more than fifty days, and pay the costs of prosecution; and such place or places so kept by such person or persons so convicted, shall be shut up and abated upon the order of the Court before whom such conviction may be had, until such person shall give bond and security, to be approved by said Court, in the penal sum of $1,000, payable to the State of Illinois, conditioned that he, she, or they will not sell intoxicating liquors contrary to the laws of this State, and will pay all fines, costs, and damages assessed against such keeper or keepers, for any violation hereof; and, in case of a forfeiture of such bond, suit may be brought thereon, for the use of any person interested, or for the use of the county, in case of a fine or costs due such county: *Provided*, that the penalties in this section of fines mentioned in this section, may be enforced separately from the imprisonment, before Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrates.

SEC. 7. The giving away of intoxicating liquors, or other shift or device, to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed and held to be an unlawful selling, within the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. For the payment of all fines, costs, and damages assessed against any person or persons in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquors, as provided in Section 5 of this act, the real estate and personal property of such person or persons, of every kind, except such as may be exempt under the Homestead laws of this State, or such as may be exempt from levy and sale upon judgment and execution, shall be liable; and such fines, costs, and damages shall be a lien upon such real estate until paid; and in case any building or premises rented or occupied, in whole or in part, by any person or persons shall be held liable for, and may be sold to pay all fines, costs, and damages assessed against any person or persons occupying such building or premises; proceedings may be had to subject the same to the payment of any such fine and costs assessed, or judgment recovered, which remain unpaid, or any part thereof, either before or after execution shall issue against the property of the person or persons against whom such fine and costs or judgment shall have been adjudged or assessed; and when execution shall issue against the property so leased or rented, the officer shall proceed to satisfy said execution out of the building or premises so leased or occupied as aforesaid; and in case such building or premises belong to a minor, insane person, or idiot, the guardian of such minor, insane person, or idiot, and his or her property shall be held liable instead of such minor, insane person, or idiot, and his or her property shall be subject to all the provisions of this section relating to the collection of fines, costs and damages.

SEC. 9. The penalty and imprisonment mentioned in the ninth section of this act may be enforced by indictment in any court of record having criminal jurisdiction; and all pecuniary fines or penalties provided for in any of the sections of this act (except the fourth and fifth) may be enforced and prosecuted for, before any Justice of the Peace of the proper county, in an action of debt, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, as plaintiff; and in case of conviction the offender shall stand committed to the common jail until the judgment and costs are fully paid, and the Magistrate or Court in which the conviction is had shall issue a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* therefor; and Justices of the Peace shall also have jurisdiction of all actions arising under the fourth and fifth sections of this act, when the amount in controversy does not exceed $200, such actions to be prosecuted in the name of the party injured or entitled to the debt or damages provided for in said fourth and fifth sections.

SEC. 10. In all prosecutions under this act, by indictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, or to describe the place where sold; and for any violation of the third section of this act it shall not be necessary to state the name of the person to whom sold; and in all cases the person or persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold, in violation of this act, shall be competent witnesses to prove such fact, or any other tending thereto.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.

SENATE.

Met at 9 o'clock a. m. Absentees, Messrs. Epler, Boyd, Vaughan.

INSURANCE BILL.

A communication from the Auditor, transmitting the proposed draft of a reciprocal law on insurance gotten up by a certain National Convention, was referred to the Committee on Insurance, without reading, on motion of Mr. FULLER, who considered the Senate as fully competent to enact insurance laws, without instructions from State officials.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The special order (fees and salaries) was taken up.

Mr. HAMPTON offered an amendment raising the classification of first class from 20,000 to 30,000.

Mr. EDSALL favored the amendment.

Mr. HUNTER wanted a bill to classify counties, and leave the matter of of fees to county boards. Persons in small counties should pay just as much for the same service, as those of large counties.

Mr. LITTLE stated that while he was always opposed to high fees and salaries, yet he was opposed to the present bill. The clerks in his county would resign in less than a month after the passage of the bill under consideration.

Mr. PIERCE offered an amendment providing that county boards shall, after July 1, 1872, provide for the salary of county officers, and provide for all expenses. The fees collected in excess of such compensation shall be paid into the State Treasury.—Clerks in counties of not exceeding 20,000 to receive not more than $1,500; over 20,000 and not exceeding 50,000, $2,000; not exceeding 50,000, $2,500; not exceeding 100,000, $3,000; also that fees should be paid by the use of stamps, and providing for reports of fees secured.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment raising the rate of population of counties of the first class to 40,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD wanted the consideration of all amendments postponed, and sent to the committee with the bill which he wanted recommitted.

Mr. HAMPTON withdrew his original motion, and offered another striking out the whole of the bill relating to classification. Adopted—Yeas 27; nays 14.

Mr. Pierce's amendment then coming up for consideration, that gentleman stated that he had purposely left out Cook County, referring to Section 10, Article 10 of the Constitution as his reason therefor. He argued that the adoption of a system of stamps, would be the only effectual check to the dishonesty of clerks when so inclined.

Mr. STREVELL offered to amend his amendment by providing that the present bill should not apply to officers whose terms of office had not expired upon the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. FULLER was of opinion that, if the stamp system was adopted, it would inflict upon the State the worst shinplaster concern ever adopted. He argued the utter impracticability of the proposition.

Mr. BANGS said that an ancient historical hostility to stamps existed among the American people, which he wished might never be removed. A proposition to appropriate $50 could not be passed without surrounding it with $100 worth of fencing to keep it from being stolen.

Mr. PIERCE moved the reference of his amendment to the committee, with instructions to adopt the principles therein contained, so far as applicable.

Mr. BANGS again objected to the stamp question, and did not want the committee loaded down with any instructions.

Mr. CARTER favored so much of the amendment as compelled the payment of Court costs in advance, but had nothing to say regarding stamps. He cited the fact that, at the time of the great fire, $80,000 of Court costs were due and unpaid, which were totally lost.

Mr. SENTER opposed any instructions to the committee, especially as regarded stamps, the use of which he declared impracticable.

Mr. VAN DORSTON argued against stamps, and the principle of deposit in advance to secure Court costs. He wanted the people to pay for service actually rendered.

Mr. HOLCOMB was of opinion that the only true method of collecting fees was by the use of stamps, and thought that the trifling fees to which no stamp could be attached, should be altogether cut off, rather than reject a system otherwise good.

Mr. RICHARDSON supported the views of Mr. Van Dorston.

Mr. HAMPTON opposed any instructions as calculated to delay the passage of the bill.

Mr. EDSALL characterized the use of stamps as inconvenient and odious. Papers would look like a small-pox patient.

Mr. WASHBURN said that the antipathy to stamps existed in the minds of the American people when connected with the idea of taxation, and when divested of that idea, and to be used for service actually rendered, no objection would be made.

Mr. HUNTER was opposed to the system of stamps, remarking that it savored of the idea that justice would be rendered in accordance with the amount of money paid.

The discussion was lengthy, and, at times, tiresome, and was ended finally by Mr. Dore moving to close the debate.

The motion to recommit with instructions was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 17.

Mr. JEWETT moved to recommit with all the amendments, numbers of which were offered without being read, which was adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill to authorize Directors of charitable institutions to sell real estate.

SALARY OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Mr. BUSH offered a resolution stating that in the opinion of the Senate the compensation of County Judges should be fixed by salary instead of per diem, as fixed in the bill. Laid over.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Mr. CARTER moved the reconsideration of the vote recommitting the bill on fees and salaries.

Messrs. UNDERWOOD and HAMPTON argued against the motion. Messrs. CARTER, STREVELL, and WHITING favored it.

The motion was lost—yeas, 12; noes, 16.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Elections, reported back Senate bill 356, to provide for the election of Boards of Election. Tabled for printing.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Elections, reported back Senate Bill 318, to provide for the election of members of the General Assembly, recommending that it be ordered to a third reading, which was done.

This is the bill providing for the exercise of minority representation.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Conference, submitted a report recommending the House to concur with the Senate in amending a certain appropriation bill striking out unauthorized expense incurred by the Committee on Canal and River Improvements.

Mr. DORE, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, recommending the Senate to recede from its amendment, ending with a motion to that effect.

The Senate refused to recede—yeas 15; nays 24.

The majority report was concurred in.

Mr. BISHOP, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 229, to increase the jurisdiction of County Courts, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. EARLY reported back Senate 255, to amend existing laws relating to insurance, with a substitute.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Committee on Education, reported back the bill relating to election of County Superintendent of Schools, with amendments which went mainly to the qualifications of such Superintendent. Concurred in.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on Judiciary reported back the bill relating to the appointment of additional Masters in Chancery, with an amendment providing that Judges may appoint such Masters instead of making it obligatory. Concurred in. Also Senate bill, substantially a duplicate of the foregoing, which was tabled.

Mr. JEWETT, from the same committee, reported back House Bill 602, to prevent the unjust collection of taxes upon property destroyed by fire. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FULLER, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the nominations of Koerner, Hammond, and Morgan as Railroad Commissioners, to which the Senate advised and consented,—yeas 40; nays 0.

The nomination of B. F. Tompkins as Inspector of Grain was also confirmed by the same vote.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back House Bill 281, relating to the sale of kegs, boxes, barrels, etc., used in the manufacture of beer, mineral waters, etc., recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. EDDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill providing for the registration of physicians and surgeons, without recommendation.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on Railroads and Warehouses, reported back the bill relating to the payment of fare on horse railroads, with a substitute.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Mr. Bangs' resolution abolishing oaths, and to provide for punishment for telling lies contrary to law, recommending that it lie on the table.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill providing for salary of Judges and Attorneys of Courts of Common Pleas, with amendments, giving Judges $1,000 per annum, and repealing all laws providing for Attorneys for such Courts, in cities of less than 5,000 population.

REASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. WOODARD called up Senate Bill 292, for the reassessment of property when records of assessment have been lost or destroyed, and moved that the House amendments be concurred in, which was done—yeas, 31; nays, 0. [illegible]

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to enable the Auditor to make a dividend of two-thirds of the school funds.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Railroads and Warehouses, reported back a bill relating to the registration of railroad bonds, etc., with amendments.

Mr. LANGLEY introduced a bill to attach the County of Ford to the Twentieth Judicial Circuit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. HAINES, reported back the Temperance bill, with the recommendation that it pass.

Mr. KOENER offered an amendment, excepting beer, wine, and cider.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 49; nays, 89.

Mr. RICE, of Sangamon, offered an amendment to reduce the bond to $500.

Mr. EFNER moved as a substitute to make it not less than $1,000 nor more than $3,000, as the municipal authority should direct.

Mr. RICE supported his amendment, thinking the bond too high.

The substitute was lost.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. MASSENBURG offered his substitute for the bill. It was lost.

Mr. HINCHCLIFF offered a substitute punishing the sale, manufacture, and importation of liquor, and spoke strongly in support of it, and in opposition to the policy and justice of the bill.

The substitute was lost—yeas, 23; nays, 124.

Mr. PHELPS offered an additional section, punishing by fine any person who got drunk, in order to make the bill conform to that Ohio law, for which people were petitioning. He called attention to the fact that a large proportion of the drunkards were women, and there was no penalty for them.

The amendment was lost.

Colonel MORRISON offered an amendment, submitting the bill to the vote of the people of the State, at a special election, to be held on the first Monday of August.

Mr. CAREY, of Jefferson, spoke for the proposition.

Mr. BURLEY gave his reason for voting against the bill. He was not opposed to its principle, but objected to some of its provisions. They did not provide for prosecuting on the bond, but began with the realty, and there had been legal points raised as to its constitutionality. Nor had there been any statement of the advantages secured in Ohio from that law.

Mr. ROSS spoke in favor of the bill, which his constituents greatly wanted. He questioned some of its provisions, but thought the courts would give them the benefits of any doubt.

Mr. PHILLIPS favored submission, and Mr. SANFORD opposed it.

Mr. HAWES supported the bill.

The amendment was laid on the table—yeas, 89; nays, 60; as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Allen, Armstrong, Austin, Benson, Berry, Braiden, Brayton, Brown (Bond), Campbell, Carle, Carpenter, Chandler, Clark (Kane), Clark (LaSalle), Cloud (Macoupin), Cloud (Morgan), Clow, Cofer, Collins, Crouch, Curtis, Daniels, Davis, Derrickson, Dixon, Dodge, Dornblaser, Dwight, Easter, Egan, Fleharty, Foss, Frew, Fuller, Funk, Gaines, Galbraith, Gass, Goodell, Hall, Haines, Hawes, Hay, Heafield, Hunter, Johnston, Jones (Crawford), Jones (Marshall), Kenny, Kerrick, King (Cook), Latimer, Mason, Mayo, McConnell, McEwen, Miller (Kane), Moffitt, Morgan, Morris, Morrison (Cook), North, Pixley, Pritchard, Reno, Remsburg, Rice (Peoria), Rodgers (Platt), Ryan, Sanford, Shaw, Shelton (Warren), Sheldon (Champaign), Sherrill, Short, Smith (Ogle), Stewart, Sullivan, Townsend, Turner, Waters, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Williamson, Wight, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Barnes, Barrett, Barr, Boyd, Briscoe, Brooks, Brown (Massac), Burley, Burnside, Carey, Casey (Jefferson), Casey (Shelby), Cavan, Cummings, Cunningham, Dwight, Easley, Edgcomb, Efner, Fonke, Gallagher, Gilham, Galloway, Hinchcliffe, Humphrey, Hundley, Jeffries, Kelley, King (Jersey), Knowles, Korner, Landrum, Langston, Lemma, Manley, Massenberg, McKivain, Merritt, Miller (Madison), Miller (St. Clair), Morrison (Monroe), Morse, Mussetter, Neece, Nelson, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Price, Rails, Reinhardt, Reise (Logan), Rice (Sangam'n), Rich, Richardson, Rives, Roberts, Roessler, Root, Ross, Rowley, Sage, Senne, Taylor, Trimble, Vocke, Waite, Webb.

Colonel MORRISON offered an amendment submitting the bill to vote at a special election, and the law to be in force in any county in which it received a majority.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered an amendment to the amendment that women of lawful age be allowed to vote at such special election.

It was not adopted—yeas, 50; nays, 94.

Colonel Morrison's amendment was lost—yeas, 58; nays, 100.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

A motion to suspend the rules to read it a third time was agreed to—yeas, 120; nays, 41.

It was then passed—yeas, 109; nays, 43, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Allen, Armstrong, Austin, Barr, Benson, Berry, Braiden, Brayton, Brown (Bond), Brown (Massac), Campbell, Carle, Carpenter, Carey, Cavan, Chandler, Clark (Kane), Clark (LaSalle), Cloud (Macoupin), Cloud (Morgan), Clow, Cofer, Collins, Crouch, Cummings, Curtis, Daniels, Derrickson, Dixon, Dodge, Dornblaser, Dwight, Easley, Easter, Edgcomb, Efner, Egan, Flebarty, Foss, Frew, Fuller, Funk, Gaines, Galbraith, Galloway, Goodell, Hall, Haines, Hawes, Hay, Heafield, Hickox, Humphrey, Hunter, Johnston, Jones (Crawford), Jones (Marshall), Kenny, Kerrick, King (Cook), Langston, Latimer, Lemma, Mason, Mayo, McConnell, McEwen, Miller (Kane), Moffitt, Morgan, Morris, Morrison (Cook), North, Olson, Pixley, Powell, Pritchard, Price, Reno, Remsburg, Rice (Peoria), Rives, Rogers (Platt), Root, Ross, Ryan, Sanford, Shaw, Sheldon (Champaign), Shelton (Warren), Sherrill, Short, Smith (Ogle), Stewart, Sullivan, Taylor, Townsend, Turner, Vennum, Waters, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Williamson, Wight, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Barnes, Barrett, Brooks, Burley, Burnside, Casey (Jefferson), Casey (Shelby), Cunningham, Elder, Fonke, Gallagher, Gilham, Hinchcliffe, Hundley, Jeffries, Kelly, King (Jersey), Knoles, Koerner, Landrum, Massenberg, McKivain, Merritt, Miller (Madison), Morrison (Monroe), Morse, Mussetter, Neece, Nelson, Phelps, Rails, Reinhardt, Reise (Logan), Rice (Sangamon), Richardson, Roberts, Roessler, Rowley, Senne, Springer, Vocke, Waite, Webb.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Senate bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was taken up, and passed—yeas, 115; nays, 5.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

The Committee on County and Township Organization reported back a bill to enable any city or town to change its name, reported back a substitute, which was adopted.

REFITTING.

The House bill appropriating money for fitting up the hall of the House, was passed—yeas, 131; nays, 2.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT BILL.

The bill to reassess property in Cook County was passed—yeas, 133; nays, 3.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Mr. CURTIS reported a bill providing for the election of Presidential electors, which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill to authorize Agricultural Societies to sell and dispose of their land, was read the first time.

The bill for Water Works at Quincy, was read the second time.

The bill to provide for protecting sheep against dogs, was reported back from the Agricultural Committee, with amendments.

Various House bills on the subject of public libraries in cities, were sent to the Committee on Education.

The Senate bill preventing members of public boards from being interested in contracts, was reported back from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, with amendment to include Aldermen and Town Trustees. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate Practice Act was read a second time.

A substitute for the bill for the removal of county-seats was read and made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the little appropriation bill to pay the miscellaneous expenses of the House. It was discussed at length, Mr. Goodell showing up many of the extravagancies in committee-rooms, and clerks, which, with other things, had run the expenses of the General Assembly up to nearly half a million.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to. The House refused to agree to the Senate amendment.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill relative to bail in civil cases was taken up and the Senate amendments concurred in.

The bill for the protection of fruit and vine-growers was taken up, and the Senate amendments concurred in. This allows a farmer to sell his own produce in cities without having to take out city licenses.

BALLOT BILL.

Mr. HINDMAN offered a bill to prevent the numbering of ballots at elections.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The bill relative to city courts was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. KAGAY recorded his vote against the Temperance bill.

Mr. Greenebaum's bill for a Credit Foncier was made the special order for Monday afternoon.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—In the Senate this morning, Senator Quimby, detained by a serious accident, took his seat.

A resolution asking the President of the Senate to request a Methodist preacher to open the morning session with prayer, was introduced and laid over.

Several minor resolutions were adopted.

This afternoon a bill was passed, giving authority to the Chippewa Dells' Investigating Committee to send for persons and papers, issue process, and compel the attendance of witnesses.

In the Assembly memorials were presented from R. J. Rudd, contesting the seat of N. J. Beckwith, of Winnebago, and of J. Merrill, contesting the seat of C. M. Peterson, of Calumet County.

The resolution to invite resident clergy to open the sessions with prayer coming up, Mr. White offered a substitute to proceed to the election of a Chaplain, which was agreed to by a vote of 71 to 23.

Mr. Hern moved an indefinite postponement, which was received by a vote of 38 to 76, and after considerable discussion, chiefly on constitutional grounds, was adopted.

Several members made nominations, such as to burlesque the whole matter. Finally the vote was reconsidered, and the whole subject made the special order for Tuesday morning.

Memorials to Congress were presented for the renewal of the St. Croix land grant, and asking the acceptance of the Commissioners' award on the Fox and Wisconsin River improvements.

Resolutions were offered for the appointment of a committee of nine, three from the Senate and six from the Assembly, for Congressional apportionment, and to report on the laws made necessary by the constitutional amendments; also, favoring an amendment to the United States Constitution, restricting a President to one term, and several unimportant ones.

Bills were introduced to repeal the laws exempting property of religious and other societies from taxation; to repeal the law of 1870, providing for the representation of cities and villages in County Boards of Supervisors.

The Senate resolution of thanks for contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the great fires in Wisconsin, was concurred in unanimously.

The two Houses met in joint convention to hear the Governor's message, at 2:30 p. m. Afterward, the Speaker stating that he would not be able to announce the committees before Monday evening or Tuesday, a motion was made to adjourn to Monday evening, but the rules not permitting, it was voted that when the Assembly adjourns to-morrow it will be to Monday evening.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 11.—Colonel Cyrus C. Carpenter was inaugurated Governor of Iowa to-day. His Inaugural Address was of considerable length. He opened with a brief review and hearty indorsement of the acts of the Administration of President Grant; urged a liberal support of the Normal Department of the State University, and for the more efficient training of teachers for the public schools; and commended the State University, and the Agricultural College. On the question of capital and labor, he took the ground that the education of the people is the real solution of the question—that "the intelligence of the coming man will more effectually aid him than either labor strikes, or all the arbitrary statutes fixing hours of labor, and prices to be paid therefor, which the ingenuity of political science can devise." He spoke of the great natural and material facilities for manufacturing and other industrial interests of Iowa, and the necessity of cheapening transportation and reducing taxation, in order to give the producer the largest benefit for his labor and investment. He commends to consideration the usefulness and needs of the State Reform School, the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes, the Insane Hospital, Penitentiary, and the new Capitol. He urges the strictest economy in legislative appropriations and public expenditures, and the maintenance by the State of its power over railroads, but he has doubts as to the power of the Legislature to regulate railway charges; believing, however, that railway companies can be forced to be reasonable, and that abuses can be remedied. He favors the just taxation of railroad companies, but thinks it would be unjust to tax them alike, without regard to circumstances. He thinks Congress should be urged to take early action for the relief of the settlers on the disputed river lands in the Des Moines Valley, and argues in behalf of their rights. After alluding to other minor matters, he closed as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY: The trust confided to us, in our co-ordinate departments, is of no ordinary moment. I hope to co-operate with you in measures which will tend to promote the welfare of the people of Iowa. That I shall uniformly be free from error, is hardly probable; but, believing in the utmost frankness, in my administration of these duties, shall have no concealments from you from my friends in other departments of the State Government, or from the people. Even a mistake frankly acknowledged, followed by sincere attempts to retrace the steps taken in a wrong direction, is generally relieved of half its otherwise evil consequences. We may differ upon some measures of the public policy. We may, as partisans, be Republicans and Democrats. But there is one particular in which we will not differ; in our abiding love for Iowa and her people we are one, and my desire is we may so meet our joint responsibilities that, in the great realm of the future, Iowa, in her character for patriotism, virtue, and intelligence, will stand an exemplar in a sisterhood of States, the number of which no prophet may to-day predict; all constituting one nation, one sovereign nationality, with one governing civilization, one inspiring history, one alluring hope, one foredated future destiny, and one eternal weight of earthly glory."

DUBUQUE, Jan. 11.—There is great rejoicing in this city over the nomination of the Hon. William B. Allison for United States Senator.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 11.—The Democratic Senators to-day made a persistent effort to have the Senate journal corrected so as to state that, in deciding the vote on the election of Senator, yesterday, Lieutenant Governor Mueller did wrong inasmuch as Democratic Senators were on the floor seeking to change their votes before he commenced to announce the vote, but by his ruling were prohibited from making such change. After a long discussion, the motion to correct the journal was carried by Democratic and two Republican votes. A similar motion was made in the House, but was voted down. The Democratic members of the House are preparing to protest against the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Mueller, first, because he refused to allow the Democratic members to change their votes; and, second, against his declaring John Sherman elected as Senator, and for other reasons.

In the Senate, a bill was passed amending the act requiring compensation for causing death by neglect or wrongful act, so as to allow action to be brought in six years, and fixing the limitation of damages to be brought at $10,000.

Bills were introduced to compel witnesses to appear before committees of legislative or municipal bodies; to provide offices for County Surveyors.

In the House, bills were introduced to dispense with seals to written instruments; also, to provide that Prosecuting Attorneys attend at taking depositions in criminal cases, to cross-examine; also, to make the pay of jurors before Justices $1 per day.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Jan. 11.—The Governor sent his message to the Legislature yesterday. It embodies the following facts and figures: Total bonded indebtedness of the State, $1,450,000; other indebtedness, $65,000; reduction of debt during the year, $190,000; resources of the State, $682,000. The public school system is represented as in a very flourishing condition. Total fund raised for school purposes is $1,075,000. The Governor recommends a law compelling the attendance of children in schools. Under the head of "Mercenary Politics," the Governor says it is notorious that bribery in elections is common, and he recommends that a law be passed exempting one of the parties from the penalty if he appears as a witness to convict the other. He also recommends that laws be enacted to secure the neutrality of corporations in political contests, and, if it is proved that money is expended by them, their charters shall be forfeited, and their officers disfranchised. He does not refer to Federal politics.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—Both branches of the Legislature passed a joint memorial to Congress asking an enabling act for a State organization by an almost unanimous vote. It recites the great natural resources of Colorado, its material growth, and excellent financial condition. The taxable property of the State in 1869 was $12,000,000. In 1870, $17,000,000. In 1871, $24,000,000. It has five railways, with over 400 miles in operation, and 300 more in progress, to be finished this year. Freight received last year, 160,000,000 pounds. Business at Denver last year amounted to $14,000,000. The population increased in 1870 fully 100 per cent. The sales of land mainly for pre-emption and homestead, in a year and a half, were nearly half a million acres. It predicts 50 per cent growth this year. The memorial will be forwarded immediately to Washington.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 11.—In the Legislature to-day Mr. Ayers called up his resolution regarding the disposal of 50,000 acres of internal improvement lands, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. Smythe offered as an amendment to Ayres' bill that the proceeds of such a sale, if any remain after paying the railroad bonds, shall not be applied to any purpose without the ratification of the people.

After a sharp discussion the resolution was ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Jan. 11.—In the Nebraska Legislature the impeachment of Auditor Gillespie has been abandoned by the managers.

Larsh, former Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Lincoln, lately elected State Senator to fill the vacancy from Otoe County, has been admitted to his seat by a vote of 7 to 5. Much opposition was made to his admission on account of reports discreditable to his management of the Asylum, two inmates of that institution being reported pregnant. An investigation is to be made of the charges against him.

A motion to adjourn on the 19th inst. passed both houses.

MISSOURI.

Alexis Leaves St. Louis En Route to Omaha—Redemption of State Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The Grand Duke Alexis and suite left at noon in a special train for the West, via the St. Louis, Kansas & Northern Railroad. In consequence of the recent mild weather the original plan for a buffalo hunt will be carried out. The party will, therefore, go direct to Omaha, where they will be joined by General Sheridan, and thence proceed to Fort McPherson, on the Union Pacific Road. From this point they will start for the buffalo region. A large crowd of persons gathered at the Southern Hotel to see the Duke off, and when he entered his carriage he was enthusiastically cheered. There was also a great throng at the depot, where he was cheered as the train moved away.

The party will arrive at Kansas City at midnight, and Omaha at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Missouri State Bonds, maturing this year, will be paid in coin, the Fund Commissioners having to-day given such instructions to the State Agent in New York.

John Hellmer, charged with committing a murder at Evansville, Ind., some two years ago, was arrested there to-day, on a requisition from the Government of that State.

NEW MEXICO.

High-Handed Outrages by the Democratic Members of the Territorial House of Representatives—Arrest of Speaker Rudolph.

SANTA FE, Jan. 10.—In the House of Representatives, to-day, the Speaker ordered the lobby cleared by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that officer being unable, without assistance, to carry out the order, he called on the Sheriff of Santa Fe for aid, but it was refused. The disorder then became so great that Speaker Rudolph adjourned the House until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Democrats, being a majority of the House, remained, and proceeded to elect a Speaker, and to pass a resolution admitting Democrats as members of the Legislature in the place of three Republicans expelled, and one deceased. They then had Speaker Rudolph and two other Republicans arrested and taken to the hall of the House, and held them there as prisoners until they were taken before the Supreme Court, which gave the defendants until to-morrow at 11 o'clock to answer. The Speaker of the House has called on General Granger for a military guard to-morrow to keep the mob out of the lobby. The action of the Democratic minority has been lawless and disorderly in the extreme. They have endeavored to bully and intimidate the majority by threats of personal violence. The Republicans are firm and resolved to maintain their rights by all necessary means. Much excitement exists, and both parties are armed.

The *Daily New Mexican* (Republican), in an editorial, charges Postmaster Sullivan, the editor of the *Daily Post*, and Secretary Weiter with the responsibility for the lawlessness that has been rampant in the Legislature for some days past. The *Post* pronounces the statement made by the *New Mexican*, that neither Mr. Sullivan or Secretary Weiter are in any way responsible for the difficulties in New Mexico, as false and malicious.

Secretary Weiter refuses to recognize the new organization made by the Democrats after Speaker Rudolph and the Republicans left it today, and refused to swear in members at their request. He took this action upon advice and consultation with Mr. Sullivan.

ILLINOIS.

Important Bill Approved—Certificates of Incorporation Filed—Journalistic.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.—The following enrolled law, approved by the Governor yesterday, has been filed with the Secretary of State, viz: An act to authorize and empower the copying of the original field notes of the United States surveys of the State of Illinois, transferred from the Surveyor General's office to the State under an act of Congress of the United States, to make an appropriation for the payment of the expenses thereof. This law appropriates $5,000 for the purpose contemplated. The work, when completed, will be of great value to all land owners in Illinois. Captain W. H. H. Lawton, the present custodian of these papers, is an experienced draftsman and surveyor, and will commence the work immediately.

The following companies filed certificates of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day: The New North Side Planing Mill Company of Chicago, capital stock, $40,000; the Chicago Co-operative Brick Company, capital stock, $50,000; the Jensen Excelsior Tuckmarker Company of Chicago, capital stock, $500,000; Elgin Gaslight and Coke Company, capital stock, $100,000.

The first number of the *Illinois Free Press*, the German Republican paper of this city, made its appearance to-day, and seemed to be in all respects what is desired by the majority of our German citizens.

Death of an Old Man from Exposure.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 11.—To-day the dead body of Robert Edmondson, an old citizen of Franklin Precinct, in this county, was found a short distance northwest of Jacksonville, near the roadside. Edmondson, who was seventy odd years old, left home to Pennsylvania visiting his children, who reside in that State, and yesterday morning reached this city on his return. Last evening he left Jacksonville afoot, and doubtless when reaching the spot where his body was found, laid himself down exhausted, and died from exposure to the cold of the freezing night air. It is evident, from his behavior while in the city yesterday, that he was not in his right mind. The Coroner's jury held an inquest over the remains of the deceased, and rendered a verdict that he came to his death from causes to them unknown.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—In the Wharton trial to-day a number of witnesses for the defence testified to the good character of the defendant.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—Cattle received, 60 head; shipped, 45 head, by Hannibal Road; 57 head feeding, average 742 pounds sold at $2.90. Shipped by Missouri Pacific Road.

Hogs—Received at yards, 480 head; at packing house, 741 head; sales, 48 head, average 3[illegible] pounds; 125 head, average 240 pounds; 45 head, average 243 pounds; 47 head, average 274 pounds; 48 head, average 200 pounds; 48 head, average 294 pounds; all at $3.90. One hundred and seven head, average 331 pounds, at $3.95. Quotations $3.80@3.90. Market quiet. Hogs now received are a good weight and well fattened.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER No. 69, R. A. M.

Regular Convocation this, Friday, evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

This Morning, at 10 o'clock,

We shall offer a fine assortment of

Parlor Suits,

Sofas, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Camp Chairs, Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Etageres, Hall Trees, Marble Wood Top and Library Tables, Office and Parlor Desks, Book Cases, Tables, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, &c. Will be sold at our new quarters,

291 & 293 MICHIGAN-AV.

Also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, and large invoice of Bedding.

We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and retail new goods through the week at their prices, and guarantee goods in style and quality.

COLBY & WIRTS,

291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Furniture,

ETC.

Parlor Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Spring Beds, Office Desks and Chairs, Wardrobes, Rockers, Mirrors, Stoves; 40 pieces Oilcloth; 4,000 yards Wool Carpets; 20 crates Crockery in open lots, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctrs.

AUCTION SALE OF

VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

The "American Standard Tool Co."

Will offer for sale at public auction, to be held at their factory, cor High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., their entire stock of machinery and tools, consisting of engine, hand and drilling lathes, shaft pressing machines, sizes, milling, edging, shaping, and slotting machines; also, trip hammer, "justice" power hammer, drop, anvils, blowers, and general tools for forging, together with shafting, hangers, pulleys, belting, chain, engine, boilers, &c.; also, the tools, fixtures, &c. used in the manufacture of the "standard" seven shot cartridge and "Navy" six shot revolvers (the latter of Colt's pattern, and formerly made by the Manhattan Fire Arms Company).

Catalogues furnished on application.

By ALEXANDER & NEFF.

AUCTION SALE, 209 South Halsted-st., Saturday, 13th January, at 10 a. m., SALOON FIXTURES and Bar outfit; also, the licenses pertaining thereunto. At same hour and place, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, consisting of chamber sets, bedsteads, bedding, cook and parlor stoves, bedsteads, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.

ALEXANDER & NEFF, Auctioneers, 209 South Halsted-st.

By W. H. EDDY.

AUCTION SALE of HORSES and BUGGIES at 738 State-st., this day at 10 a. m. One fine chestnut horse, well broke, 5 years old; one fine saddle pony; one five year old mare; one brown gelding; one bay gelding; well broke, all sound; two top buggies; double; one fine chapper gray, five years old; one single top buggy and harness; one fine five year old mare, with top buggy.

W. H. EDDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

Horses, Carriages, and Wagon Sale every Saturday and Tuesday, at 10 a. m., at stables, 421 State-st. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods left in my charge.

O. BRIGGS.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

INSURANCE.

INSOLVENT COMPANIES.

LARAR of Chicago collected in full.

GARDEN CITY and STATE bought.

KNICKERBOCKER claims prosecuted.

Bankruptcy proceedings instituted.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

Garden City and State

Policy sold for the highest cash price, if bought in this week. H. S. DIETRICH, 36 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FRUIT.

Green Apples!

We are just in receipt of a choice lot of Michigan Green Apples. G. LASHER & SON, 48 West Randolph-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST RECEIVED—Roman, triple, and rule fonts; 100 wood type, leads, composing sticks, rule, job and Roman metal type, cards, &c., for sale very low.

ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 24 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT.

Large Hotel to Rent,

And furniture for sale, doing large and extensive business. For particulars call at 166 South Green-st., from 8 to 11 a. m.

WANTED.

WANTED.

No. 1 Wrought Scrap Iron, in quantity, by Northwestern Iron Company. Office, from 2 till 5 p. m., 126 West Randolph-st., in S. Burnell's wholesale liquor store. J. W. MORRISON, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS.

We have and are receiving all kinds of Joists; can cut to order; all lengths and sizes. Also have for sale, one million feet of very choice, dry mill-run Lumber. R. FOWLER & CO., 11 South Canal-st., Room 1.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Declines to Take His Seat in the State Senate.

Testimony Given Before the Custom House Investigating Committee Yesterday.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—To-day showed an increased supply of loanable funds, and declining rates of interest. The city banks are receiving legal tenders and currency from the interior, and considerable amounts from Boston. At the opening, loans were made at 6 to 7 per cent, and in the after part of the day the supply was so largely in excess of the demand that loans were made at 5, 4, and even as low as 3 per cent. There is a good demand for commercial paper; buyers, however, discriminating rather more closely in their purchases. The supply of paper in brokers' hands is insufficient to met the demand, which is anxious to be supplied before rates decline, as they are likely to do at an early day. The mercantile failures for the year just closed are less than usual, and, on the whole, buyers of paper have been fortunate.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The Government bond market was firm, although transactions were light and gold lower. Pacific bonds were the feature of the market, the demand being active at an advance of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent since yesterday, closing strong at 103 to 103½. Union Pacifics closed at 92½ to 92¾ for firsts; 81 to 81½ for land grants; 87½ to 87¾ for incomes; and 31½ to 32 for stock.

DISBURSEMENT OF GOLD.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day, $80,000 in gold in the redemption of 5-20 bonds, making the total to date $23,037,000; and $420,000 on account of the January interest, making the total to date $1,077,705.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull; prime bankers' 60 day sterling bills are quoted from 109 to 109½.

GOLD.

The gold market was more active and fluctuating, ranging between 108½ and 108⅞. The rates paid for carrying were 7 to 1 per cent. After the Board adjourned, the quotations were 108⅝ to 108¾ at the close, the short interest in the gold market steadily increasing, and a good foundation is laying for a sharp upward turn, particularly if there should be any check to the $600,000,000 negotiation. The bids for Government gold at the Assistant Treasury, to-day, amounted to $5,942,000, at prices ranging from 108.74 to 108, and the awards —$100,000—were made at 108.72 to 108.74.

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong, with an active movement, and an advance in some of the leading shares. Among the railway stocks, Wabash, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, and Reading were the most active. In Union Pacific there is a speculative movement to make the stock scarce for the purpose of twisting the short interest. Pacific Mail was strong, and advanced on purchases by influential operators.

THE MILWAUKEE MEETING

in this city to-day adjourned without taking action on the subject of a dividend. It is given out that no dividend on the common stock will be declared, and that the one on the preferred stock will be at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

FLOUR.

The market for the common and medium grades of State and Western flour was again 5a 10c lower, but this decline led to more activity, and, in some cases, pretty full prices were paid toward the close. The receipts continue liberal for the season, and receivers are quite inclined to meet the views of shippers and clear off surplus stock.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was dull, and prices about 1c lower. A decline in gold and the advance demanded for ocean freights operated to the disadvantage of shippers, and they were obliged to reduce their bids, while millers were not inclined to operate to any extent.

CORN.

Corn was in large supply, and prices were again lower. Under the advance in ocean freights, and the decline in gold at the concession, however, the market was quite active.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee met at the hotel this morning. Several anonymous letters were thrown into the waste-basket. Ex-Appraiser Palmer testified that James I. Thompson, when he was Harbor Master, proposed to Palmer to divide the profits on giving large allowances to importers on damaged goods; which proposition Palmer refused, and made known to Secretary Boutwell. Subsequently, Thompson was appointed a weigher in the Custom House, on the recommendation (as Palmer heard) of George Opdyke.

Commissioner Palmer testified to his belief that compromises with merchants tended to increase frauds. He never heard of any convictions, and believed that there were more larcenies of goods while in possession of the Custom House than otherwheres. Mr. Palmer said he was informed that his communicating the misconduct of Thompson to Secretary Boutwell was the reason of his removal, through the efforts of Senator Conkling. Mr. Palmer declined to give the name of his informant, and did not give his information to ex-Collector Murphy.

J. S. Williams, of the Great Western Line of Steamers, preferred the present general order system to the old system, but if all steamships had their own general order stores, it would save expense and time.

Several letters were received from Inspectors, Custom House officials and others, requesting to be subpœnaed as witnesses. An affidavit was read, sworn to by John McCabe, late Assistant Weigher, in which he states that, while so employed, it was the common practice not to actually weigh a large portion of the goods landed in the district, but take the weight from the foreign mark on the packages. He also swore that for two or three weeks before the late election sixteen men were employed and paid for full time for duties and labor which it only required four men to perform; that most of said men are still employed.

General Palmer's testimony showed that when Secretary Boutwell did not want to appoint Weigher Thompson, whose unfitness was brought to his notice, Senator Conkling went to the President and influenced him in favor of applicant. General Palmer related instances of cases of goods being broken open and plundered while in the stores.

John G. Dale, of the Inman Line, testified that he had not suffered any serious inconvenience from the Leet & Stocking warehouse since the inquiry began.

The committee are divided into Custom House men and "the other side." Senators Casserly and Bayard are "the other side," and press the investigation, while the other gentlemen invariably cross-examine the witnesses as counsel for the Custom House. One Bliss is the prompter of Senator Howe in putting the questions. Palmer, while under examination to-day, noticed the activity of Bliss in handing written questions to Senator Howe. He said: "I know I am being cross-examined by Mr. Bliss indirectly. I have no objection, provided he consents to go on the stand." Senator Casserly complained that he has been a week trying to get information from the Custom House with regard to the officials.

A MODEL OPERATING ROOM.

The new operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the principal office, No. 145 Broadway, was occupied this afternoon. Five months' time has been spent in its preparation. It is now the finest room of the kind in the country. The officers of the company have expended money lavishly, providing for the comfort of their employes. They have evidently taken advantage of all improvements which time and taste have demonstrated the value of. Four o'clock was the hour appointed for the transfer of the operators to their new quarters. Quite a number of invited guests were then on hand to witness the event. Many of those present doubtless feared that at the critical moment some unlooked-for hitch might interfere with the prompt use of the room, but at 4:30 o'clock President Orton called the company to order (the spectators having a few minutes previously filed to their new stations), and in a few well-chosen remarks opened the room for business. Mr. Orton congratulated the employes upon their possession of new quarters, which, he said, were the fruit of twenty years' experience, which are really a marvel of taste and elegance. He praised the operators for the cheerful assiduity with which their labors have been performed, and said if they do as well in future as in the past, the company will be ready to meet all demands of the public to remove all danger of governmental interference with the telegraph.

At 32 minutes past 4 every man was at his work, and the change of offices was complete. Among the improvements of the new room are a splendid nickel-plated switch-board, so nicely arranged that the wires can be changed from one instrument to another in an instant; complete sets of new desks and instruments, and use of steam in the running of printing instruments in the copying department. The wires are all laid under the floors in cables, and the great room, 190 feet in length by 90 in width, is to an outsider filled only with the desks at which upward of 100 operators are writing to the clicks of the small machine which has made the name of Morse illustrious throughout the world. Great credit is due Hon. William Orton, General Superintendent Thomas T. Eckert, District Superintendents A. B. Chandler and J. C. Hinchman, Manager A. S. Brown, and Messrs. Downer, Dolan, Applebaugh, Small, Prof. Larissey, and others, for the manner in which the new room has been arranged, and the almost inconceivable rapidity with which the transfer of the operators was accomplished.

TAMMANY HALL.

The Sachems of Tammany have passed a resolution closing the hall to all political committees or organizations. The preamble asserts that as no general Democratic committee was elected in 1871, this action ignores the recently-constructed General Committee on the part of the Tammany organization, a proceeding which the *Herald* thinks will lead to a further disruption of the Democratic party in this State.

The Tammany General Committee, to-day, applied to Judge Barnard for a writ of *mandamus*, compelling the Sachems to admit them to the hall. It is understood that the writ will be granted as soon as the papers are fully prepared.

STOKES VISITED BY HIS FATHER.

Stokes was visited in prison to-day by his father. The interview lasted two hours, and was very affecting.

REMOVALS.

The Board of Aldermen to-day removed all attaches of the old Board.

ELECTION OFFICERS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury has indicted twelve Election Inspectors in the Sixth Ward for fraudulent practices. All appeared in Court and gave bail in $500 each.

ERIE.

Erie officials state that there is no intention of offering the Vice Presidency, made vacant by the death of Fisk, to McClellan.

TWEED BACKS DOWN.

An Albany letter states that Tweed has notified his friends that he is not going to claim his seat in the Senate.

ILLNESS OF ERASTUS CORNING.

Erastus Corning is dangerously ill.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD SUIT ENDED.

Judge Bixby, before whom the Fisk-Mansfield libel case has been proceeding, states that the case, of course, is now practically ended, and will not be brought up again.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

At the annual meeting of the Methodist Sunday School Union, yesterday, Bishop Morris was chosen President of the Board of Managers. One thousand dollars to each, was appropriated for the Sunday School work in Germany, India, and South America.

TWEED'S TACTICS.

The *Times* says the election of John Cochrane, a Tammany Republican, to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, and the subsequent retirement of Mayor Hall, so that Cochrane will be the acting Mayor, is the result of Tammany tactics, as proposed privately by Tweed.

GOING TO RUSSIA.

The New York Yacht Club is making preparations for a cruise to Russia, next summer, by invitation of the Grand Duke.

MAYOR HALL.

It is now stated that Mayor Hall has gone to visit Sweeny, at St. Catharines, Canada.

MISS MANSFIELD COMPLAINS.

Miss Mansfield complains to the police that her house has been watched day and night, since the murder of Fisk, by strangers. She can't go out for fear of personal violence. An officer has promised to give her case attention.

LOUISIANA.

Latest Phase of the Political Muddle in New Orleans—The Grand Jury Tampered With—Bench Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Carter

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The political muddle continues. Metropolitan policemen and Winchester rifles predominate.

At the Mechanic's Institute the Senate had no quorum. In the House, Young (colored), of Concordia, in the course of remarks, stated that he was in favor of all the reforms demanded by the Democratic members; that he favored the repeal of all obnoxious laws, and if the Governor vetoed them, he would vote to pass them over his veto. He stated that he did not come to the Legislature to represent a party, but the whole people of his parish. These sentiments seemed entirely too conservative for the House, and they met with no applause.

Governor Warmouth, in a note to General Emory, says: "Affairs have assumed such a shape now that I think the danger of riot or tumult has passed. I write to-day that I think by to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, you can safely withdraw your troops to the barracks."

In the First District Court, when the Grand Jury came in this morning, Judge Abell called them before him and ordered the reading of an article from a newspaper regarding the assault made New Year's Day on Major T. Morris Chester, colored, by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and others. After the reading the Judge asked the foreman if they had taken any action in the matter. The foreman replied they had not. The Judge then asked if they had taken action regarding the killing of Wheyland. The foreman replied that they had, and had already subpœnaed witnesses for this morning. The Judge then read a letter from a prominent member of the bar, charging that the Grand Jury had been manipulated or packed by Governor Warmoth. Judge Abell then discharged the Grand Jury, having sufficient reasons to believe that they had failed to do their duty; that while not at all inquiring into the dastardly assassination of Major Chester, they, with a most astonishing quickness, went into the Wheyland homicide; also that nine of the sixteen jurors were from the Second District.

It is stated that a *capias* has been issued for the parties implicated in the shooting of Major Chester, including Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Senators Harris, and Butler, and others. Judge Abell also issued a bench warrant for the arrest of George W. Carter, implicated in the Wheyland homicide.

THE WEST.

Arrangements for the Grand Duke's Hunting Tour—The Blockade on the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Jan. 11.—A hunting camp has been established near the Republican River as a basis of operations of General Sheridan and the Duke Alexis. Buffalo and other game are reported plentiful in the vicinity. It is expected that nearly 1,000 Indians will be collected. A reception will be given the distinguished visitors at this place to-morrow.

On the Union Pacific Road two eastward bound passenger trains that have been blocked at Creston have gotten through the obstructions at that place, one passing Rawlins Station at 11 o'clock last night stuck at Simpson's Station all night, and left Medicine Bow at 2:30 p. m. to-day. The other, leaving Rawlins this morning, is not yet at Medicine Bow. The road is reported blocked at Lookout, and the westward bound train of yesterday is supposed to be there.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The barometer will probably continue low at the Rocky Mountain stations on Friday, with cloudy and threatening weather. An area of rising barometer, with clearing weather, extended from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, eastward to the Atlantic and the Hudson River. The low barometer on Lake Ontario will move eastward over New England to-night, with threatening weather and light rains, especially on the Atlantic coast. The southerly winds will increase to-night on the east Atlantic, veering on Friday to the east, with clearing weather. Brisk southwest winds, veering to north west will prevail on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario to-night, and to a lesser extent on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

DUTY FREE.

Draft of a Memorial to Congress Relating to the Admission of Building Material Free of Duty.

At a meeting held on Monday evening in relation to the admission of building material free of duty, a committee of five was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress. This committee, consisting of Hon. William Bross, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Mayor Medill, Ald. Mahlon D. Ogden, and I. N. Arnold, Esq., have united upon a form of memorial which it is intended to have properly prepared and circulated for signatures. The memorial is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned memorialists, citizens of Chicago, Illinois, do respectfully represent to your honorable body that on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of October, A. D. 1871, a series of conflagrations occurred in this city whereby some 2,000 acres of public and private buildings were totally consumed, with their contents, including nearly the whole of that section of the city devoted to business purposes, involving a loss of not less than $200,000,000, of which not more than one-fifth can possibly be reimbursed by insurance.

In view of this unparalleled calamity we do earnestly pray your honorable body to enact a law remitting the duties and taxes on materials entering into the construction of buildings in the district devastated by fire on these days, or allowing a drawback on the duties and taxes paid on such materials until the 1st of November, 1873. In consequence of the very large demand for building material consequent upon this fire, the prices of many indispensable articles have greatly advanced, while of some the supply in this country is altogether insufficient. We believe that the Government and people of the United States cannot desire to obtain revenue from so appalling a calamity as that which has visited us, and inasmuch as the relief which we ask was granted to the city of Portland, Maine, after a similar but altogether less destructive conflagration, we are emboldened to present this, our petition, as above set forth.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

The Ætna Base Ball Club.

A special meeting of the Ætna Base Ball Club was held last evening at No. 39 West Randolph street. The attendance was large, and it was evident that there was no lack of interest in the champion amateurs of the Northwest. It was decided to give the customary annual ball of the Ætna Club, but the date was left open. It was also fully determined to preserve the Ætna organization for 1872, and to put in the field a nine as good as ever. All the best of the old nine will remain, and the vacant positions will be filled with the best amateur players to be had. These matters will receive further consideration at the next meeting of the Club, which will be held at the same place on Thursday evening next.

Scammon Hospital.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this hospital, held on January 6, at the hospital, the resident physician made the following report: During the quarter ending December 31, 1871, 54 patients were admitted to the hospital, 35 were discharged, 3 died, and there are 23 remaining in the hospital. There was received in cash, $320. Bills were paid to the amount of $567.21. This institution is very much in need of funds, and the charitable everywhere, especially the adherents of homœopathy are invited to contribute. Old linen for bandages is also greatly needed. Donations may be sent directly to the hospital, No. 287 Cottage Grove avenue, care of Dr. Dorian, or to the Secretary of the Board, Dr. T. S. Hoyne, No. 817 Wabash avenue.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	25° F	......	......	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	31	29.05	S. W. h.	......
2:30 p. m.	49	29.26	S. W. h.	......
7:00 p. m.	37	29.32	W S W, g.	inch.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel W. R. Holloway, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, arrived in this city last evening, and took rooms at the Barnes House.

—Arnold Weild, aged 11 years, was run over by a farmer's wagon, near the corner of Nineteenth and Archer avenues, yesterday afternoon, and had his left leg broken. His parents resided at No. 190 Bushnell street, whither he was taken.

—Cornelius Highland, colored, was released from the County Jail at noon yesterday, and at 1 o'clock was in a cell at the Armory. He saw a buffalo-robe during his perambulations, and, having "tweeted" it, a policeman arrested him.

—A boarder at No. 607 South Clark street ran away last evening with a coat, a vest, a pair of pants, a revolver, and $6 belonging to one Louis Luse, who roomed with the aforesaid peculating boarder.

—Another splendid audience was in attendance at the new Academy of Music, last evening, to witness "Ours," as presented by Wyndham's unrivalled comedy company. Mr. Gardner may well be proud of the success of his new theatre, which is destined to be one of the most popular places of amusement ever located in Chicago.

—Policeman Fanning shot a supposed mad-dog on the corner of Eighteenth and State streets yesterday afternoon. The dog bit another canine and a little girl just before he was killed. Officer Casey similarly disposed of another dog, which, it was said, had bitten several children who reside on Arnold street. They could not be found, and hence their having been bitten is considered doubtful.

ST. LOUIS.

The Visit of the Grand Duke—A Brilliant Ball.

The Mississippi River Cutting a New Channel.

The Passive Policy—A Railroad Through Egypt—Paul Morphy.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.

ALEXIS.

For several weeks "Society," in the "Future Great City," has been on the *qui vive* in anticipation of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. The fair huntresses of the dear Muscovy duck have been furbishing up all the small arms and heavy guns of their attractions, natural and simulated. The millinery arsenals have been ransacked of their latest "needle"-guns, and, if the "sound of hammers closing rivets up" has not been heard, the rattle of sewing machines, and clatter of feminine voices in long and deep consultation, have. The Grand Duke has been interviewed and speeched, his appearance and manners described a thousand times by the ubiquitous Jenkins, and his most trivial acts recorded in the most "highfalutin" American. Every word concerning him in the daily journals has been read and re-read. The city magnates have "received" him; driven him about the city; shown him the miniature park Lafayette; yanked him about the sloppy, dingy streets; shoved and hustled him in the crowded and not magnificent Merchants' Exchange; exhibited to his astonished gaze the two river piers of the great bridge that is to be, and the wilderness of scaffoldings, and as yet chaotic heaps of stone where will be the approaches; and, no doubt, prevailed upon him to drink some acrid Herman wines. Loafers have thronged the sidewalks in the neighborhood of the Southern; peered up at the windows of the Ducal apartments; intruded into the corridors of the hotel; or followed his carriage as an unpicturesque escort. And Monday night all this attention and excitement culminated in a grand ball, when St. Louis fairly outdid and outshone herself in an attempt to rival, if not surpass, the brilliance of all the other entertainments given the Royal guest in America, —with which, by the way, he must be pretty well surfeited by this time, or, if not, he must possess a capacity for balls and banquets which does credit to his physical stamina, and his zest for entertainments. But Alexis is said to be exceedingly good-natured, and the mild resignation with which he submits to be thus hauled about, set up and taken down, like some new, strange toy, confirms the report of his good nature.

The beauty and the gallantry of St. Louis were well represented last night. Of the former, I cannot say too much. St. Louis is indeed happy in the possession of beautiful women. Observation in all the principal cities of the country confirms the assertion. And, whether representing the quiet dignity of the best society, or the less restrained freedom of more democratic independence, he must be a churl who could find any fault with them. But of the opposite sex I can speak freer. A more cosmopolitan collection it would be hard to find. The Englishman with his "mutton-leg" whiskers, the Irishman, the Scotchman, the German, the Yankee, the Westerner, the Southron,—the latter always recalling Justin McCarthy's happy descriptive stroke when he represented them as wearing a "chronic air of offended dignity,"—all were represented,—their origin and peculiarities distinctly marked, but aggregated into one American citizenship, intent on honoring the nation's guest.

The ball-room was a marvel of beauty in its ornamentation. The Russian and American flags everywhere draped and entwined in close and mutual embrace. Flowers and evergreens triumphantly bore down the idea of winter, cold, and snow that ruled without; while, hidden beneath the abundant foliage that lined the walls with summer's own attire, hundreds of birds, in the pauses of the music, filled the air with their softer, sweeter, unartificial songs. But how the poor little things found heart to utter a note amid all the glare, and glitter, and crush, in the heavy, perfumed air, is a wonder to me. It was the very courage of utter innocence and simplicity.

The funeral aspect of the full evening dress of gentlemen of the present day,—more suited to an undertaker than for pleasure's minion—was agreeably relieved by the jaunty, Frenchy uniforms of some of our military organizations. The United States Post Band —known here as the Arsenal Band, from the location of the post at the Arsenal—was called into requisition, and, being an excellent band, and on its mettle on this occasion, gave general delight by its splendid performance.

That much-abused individual, "the Clerk of the Weather," with an eye to the fitness of things, sent us on Sunday morning an exceedingly deep fall of snow for this locality; and, there being no wind, and the snow of that damp, adhesive quality that sticks to whatever it touches, the very twigs of trees and every outdoor object, however slight, wore a robe of spotless ermine, and sleighs rushed about, the tintinnabulation of their bells making the moist air jocund with merriment. The scene must have appeared quite homelike to the Russes, even if the temperature was somewhat higher than that which now congeals the Neva. So, if the ruins of Chicago served to remind the Duke of a certain epoch in the history of Moscow, St. Louis has given him a more pleasant picture of Russia in winter.

But the great event is over; the snow is fast merging into that wretched compound of mud and slush that cushions our streets so often in winter; the Muscovite Prince will depart, and the events of the past few days be relegated to the custody and obscurity of the past, only dimly remembered amid the ever-recurring events of our busy age,—living longest and greenest, perhaps, in the memory of those of the gentler sex who touched the pinnacle of their ambition in dancing with the son of the Czar, or those disappointed ones who smiled and charmed in vain.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

And now the Mississippi River, with its restless, fickle, treacherous, ever-changing currents, deflected by the projection in the upper part of the city, known as Bissell's Point,—whose unfriendly influence has been augmented by the submarine constructions designed to protect the pipe supplying the water works,—threatens to open a new channel on the Illinois side, and leave our present steamboat-landing along the levee (or the upper portion of it), and place St. Louis, to all intents and purposes, a mile or more away from her present great artery of commerce, and even transfer the latter bodily into another State. You are, no doubt, aware that such a catastrophe was seriously threatened many years ago, and was with difficulty averted by the skill of (then) Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, of the United States Engineer service. The river is now rapidly cutting away the soft, sandy alluvium toward the ancient bed of Cahokia Creek, and, if permitted to once make its way into that channel, will, with extreme difficulty and at great cost, be returned to its former course. And it appears that legal as well as engineering difficulties may supervene, as it is claimed by some that the city will have no right to interfere with the natural course of such an event, as against the interests of those concerned in matters and things upon the Illinois side. The good old homely adage concerning "A stitch in time" would seem to apply here with peculiar emphasis; but, as I had occasion to remark in a former letter, St. Louis usually considers long and carefully before acting in anything; and in the meantime, the river is rapidly cutting its new channel on the Illinois side, and depositing a sand-bed, soon to become a bar, then an island, and then a part of the Western shore, along the upper landing.

THE PASSIVE POLICY.

While the Ducal ball was in progress at the Southern, on Monday evening, nearly opposite, in the "Temple" building, a meeting was held of a semi-political, semi-patriotic kind. It was called by Democrats "as a battle of New Orleans anniversary, and answering, and intended by the Democratic party, as a memorial ovation to the victory there obtained." There was in it, however, but little of the nature of a patriotic celebration of a national anniversary. It was a reunion of Democrats strictly, and resolved itself by necessity into a Democratic political meeting. The Passive policy was discussed, and its adoption pretty generally considered the proper course for that party to adopt. Except in this indirect and partisan way, the anniversary was not honored.

In this morning's *Republican* is published the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, recommending, with able arguments, the adoption of the Passive policy, originated and ably advocated by that paper for some time. As you are probably aware, the adoption of this course was, on the 5th inst., in a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, consisting of six Senators and fifty-six Representatives, endorsed and recommended to the adherents of that party, only two votes being recorded against it. That the great majority of the Democratic party in this State favor the course thus influentially recommended and endorsed is, in my opinion, a foregone conclusion.

RAILROAD.

The St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, having completed the last division of that line through to Shawneetown, on the Ohio, trains commence running regularly to-day. This route runs through the very heart of Egypt, and will do much toward improving that section.

MORPHY.

Paul Morphy, so widely known, in ante-war days, as the champion American chess-player, is announced as having made an arrangement with a prominent St. Louisan to play a game of chess blindfolded. It is said $10,000 will be the stake played for.

E. M. D.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

The attention of all seeking first-class, reliable, and sound insurance is called to the card of Treadway & Jewell in another column. These gentlemen, by close attention to the details of their profession, have earned for themselves a high reputation among underwriters, and their urbanity and straight-forward manner of doing business has secured for them the esteem and good will of all of our business men with whom they have come in contact. They represent the standard fire insurance companies—"Lycoming," "Alps," and "German," of Erie. The Lycoming was badly struck by the "big fire," but it has come out all right. All its losses were promptly paid, without any attempt to squeeze the policy holder to allow more salvage, or make greater deductions from the proofs of loss, than was right between man and man. Messrs. Treadway & Jewell have opened another branch office at No. 4 Board of Trade Building, which is mainly for the accommodation of the grain trade and their marine customers. Their other offices are at No. 4 South Canal street and No. 966 Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO TIMES BRUTALITY.

An Unfortunate Lady Grossly Insulted and Burlesqued by a Times Clown.

It was announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that Miss Anna Sample would deliver a lecture last evening in Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. There being only a dozen persons present, the lecture was not delivered. The lecturess is a lady who has been long known to the Chicago public as Mrs. Johnson, part proprietress of the *Maison Derée*, situated, before the fire, on the corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue. At the time of the fire the unfortunate lady was taken out in a state of unconsciousness, from which she did not recover for nearly three days. She lost all the property she owned, and determined upon lecturing in the city on "Christ Crucified, or the Regeneration of the Apostolic Age." It is said that she believes herself gifted with supernatural inspiration to speak upon that topic. On Wednesday she requested an attache of the Chicago *Times* to call upon her. A reporter was detailed for that purpose, and wrote an account of the interview, which, with some pruning down, was permitted to go into the columns of that paper. The clown who was detailed to the duty of waiting upon Mrs. Johnson thought it an excellent occasion to display whatever gross humor he had in his composition, to qualify which he was compelled to describe the lady in language scarcely becoming a respectable journal. Even the savage has some compassion for the mentally afflicted, and the reporter who could find amusement in burlesquing broadly the peculiarities of a woman so visited, would do well to study the life and daily conversation of an Apache Indian.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Reanimating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant, which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attend to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such a catastrophe is to use Lyon's Katharion, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily reanimate the hair and prevent it from falling out. Besides that, this inimitable resuscitant and strengthener of the hair nourishes and stimulates its young and tender fibers, removes all obstacles to their growth in the shape of dandruff and dirt, and ultimately produces a new crop of hair, stronger, glossier, and twice as abundant as the old. As a hair dressing, it is notably the most agreeable, refreshing and serviceable article ever placed upon a dressing-table.

Sozodont.—All Dentrifices had their drawbacks, until the salubrious bark of the soap tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co, New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

DIED.

KELLOGG—The funeral services of the late Charles C. Kellogg will be held on Saturday, 13th inst., at 11:30 p. m., at his late residence, No. 70 Twenty-fourth street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Remains will be taken to Rose Hill Cemetery, for interment.

BARKER—Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, Alice Bease, aged 2 years, daughter of John R. and Mary Ann Barker.

Funeral from corner Thirteenth street and Indiana avenue, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

SMITH—Jan. 11, Mrs. Ann N. Smith, aged 83 years.

Funeral services at 403 West Lake street, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, Jan. 13. Friends of the family are cordially invited. The remains will be taken to the cemetery at Norwood Park, for interment.

DAY—At Englewood, Ill., Jan. 10, Mrs. Flora Day, widow of the late Doctor Asel Day, of Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., aged 77 years and 9 months.

Dansville papers please copy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES and fixtures for sale, in an excellent location, and doing a splendid business. Rent reasonable. Address V 79, Tribune office.

A RARE BARGAIN FOR A PARTY WISHING to buy a well-established drug business, in a flourishing town in Missouri, on Pacific Railroad; will sell stock, lot, and building, or sell stock and rent the premises to good party. Call on or address E. A. BLODGETT, Warrensburgh, Ind., or C. J. CORSE, 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY FOR SALE OR EXchange for real estate, on Milwaukee-av. Address J M, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—STOCK, fixtures, and lease for 16 months, for sale, situated in the best part of the city. A bargain to a cash customer. I wish to leave for the Pacific coast. Inquire at 210 Milwaukee-av.

A RARE BARGAIN FOR A PARTY WISHING to buy a well-established drug business, in a flourishing town in Missouri, on Pacific Railroad; will sell stock, lot, and building, or sell stock and rent the premises to good party. Call on or address E. A. BLODGETT, Warrensburgh, Mo., or C. J. CORSE, 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED on a principal street. Stock and fixtures good and new; trade good. On easy terms, at a sacrifice. Call on or address PHYSICIAN, 532 State-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the E. W. K. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $600,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 20 years of his life exclusively to it, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 64 Canal-st., Chicago.

GROCERY FOR SALE, WITH LEASE UNTIL May 1, now doing a good business; has a large first-class trade. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, as the owner has other business. Apply at 277 State-st., cor. Twenty-first-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DRUGGIST—IN ORder to carry on the manufacturing business on larger scale, we offer for sale one of the best and the oldest drug store in a flourishing city in Wisconsin, only $5,000 cash required, the balance on reasonable time. Inquire for particulars of Messrs. LORD, SMITH & CO.

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—$3,500 WILL purchase one of the best paying institutions in the city. M. WOHL, 584 Wabash-av.

TANNERY FOR SALE ON NORTH BRANCH—runs 20 hands; engine and tools all in running order and will be sold at bargain; $2,000, ½ cash. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

THE SALOON AND LUNCH ROOM OPPOSITE the C. B. & Q. R. R. Passenger Depot, corner of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., for sale, both together or separate—cheap.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay the amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 96 West Randolph-st., and 187 Eighteenth-st.

CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT BARGAINS in new and second-hand sewing machines. Call or address Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Office, 436 Warren-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 307 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given in payment when required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED to buy a first-class piano for cash at a great sacrifice. Apply at 251 Park-av., West Side.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ALL those that have got pianos to repair it will be to their interest to send their pianos to the Chicago Piano Manufactory, where there is proper tools and material to repair them with, and proper men that understands piano-forte making, at 259 East Randolph-st. by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—50 NEW PIANOS. ALSO, A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE Chicago sufferers, a widow, having rescued some valuables, is desirous of exchanging them for land. No objection to going further West to Kansas or Nebraska, &c. Address E. T. COGSWELL, Galesburg, Mich.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A NEW FIRST-class sewing machine for an oak pillar-leg, extension table. Address O. W. RICHARDSON, 40 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A HANDSOME splendid riding pony, good size; also works kind in harness, single or double; for a strong, cheap cart horse. Address D B, 380, Post Office.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE; 3 TO 40-HORSE power: threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 73 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash sticker and moulder, sawing machines and mortising machines, 36 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the thing you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 139 West Madison-st.

MADAME MICHEL, NATURAL CLAIRVOYant, 327 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—LIME—BEST RED AND YELLOW brick and Wisconsin lime for sale in quantities to suit builders. J. H. BISSELL, 84 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 200,000 OLD BRICK or some ruins or standing walls of good brick. Address or call on R. DEYOUNG, 32 Twenty-eighth-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT FOSTER-AV., only $2,000. Cottage and lot, Peoria-st., near Indiana, only $2,000. Cottage and lot, Tyler-st., near Robey, only $1,600. Cottage and lot, West Van Buren-st., only $1,100, if all cash. Cottage and lot, Fulton-st., near Robey, only $2,200. Cottage and lot, Aberdeen-st., near Harrison, $4,500; very cheap. House and lot on Washington-st., easy terms. House of 11 rooms and 50 feet lot, on Robey-st., near Jackson, $6,000. Brick house and lot, Fourth-av., $7,000. House and lot, Jefferson-st., $4,000. Great bargains in houses and lots all over the city. E. KENNEDY & CO., 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLINGS ON EASY terms—I have several houses for sale to suit purchasers; one cottage of 7 good rooms besides pantry and closets, with lake water; two elegant brick houses with Mansard roof, with 12 good rooms, all modern improvements; one 2-story and brick basement, 12 good rooms, all modern improvements, elegantly and beautifully located, good stables, chandeliers, furnace, &c., monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. Inquire of undersigned at 446 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE—5 ROOMS; 894 West Monroe-st.; lot 26x133 feet; $2,800, $1,200 cash, balance 3, 4, and 5 years. MILLER & BIGDON, 309 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; NO ADVANCE SINCE the fire—Good 2-story English basement frame house, No. 119 Eighteenth-st., just west of Wabash-av.; 11 rooms, beside pantries, closets, bath-room, &c., with furnace, gas fixtures, &c.; lot 22x130. Price $9,000; easy terms. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. 25 FEET NEAR VAN Buren-st., cheap.

Clark-st., 25 feet near Harrison-st., cheaper.

Clark-st., 23½ feet near Van Buren-st., cheapest.

J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-AV., NORTH OF HARrison-st., 25 feet or more at only $5,000 a lot for a few days. Sherman-st., joining north-west corner Van Buren-st., 25 feet cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace and Shurtleff-avs. Five years at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, large two-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, &c., now in operation. Long lease of lots. Apply at 732 State-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50x150 FEET ON CLINTON-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle.

FOR SALE—25, 50 OR 100 FEET ON WABASH-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEment house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 22x125 feet, No. 333 West Adams-st. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE GERman House Association of Chicago, comprising lots 6, 7, and 8, Block 3, Newberry's addition to Chicago; 81 feet 10 inches front on North Wells-st. by 110 feet depth on Indiana-st., to an 18 feet alley, is hereby offered for sale, together with all the building material on said lots. Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, January 20, 1872, by Martin Schmuts, Esq., first meat market stand on Desplaines-st. and West Randolph-st. The board reserve the right to reject all proposals. Terms about one-half cash. By order of the Board of Directors, H. MARWEDELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO BRICK HOUSES with fine lots, Green-st., near Monroe-st. Will take lot near Jefferson Park in part payment. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUSINESS STAND, frame building 18x75, cheap ground lease, State-st., near Van Buren-st. Very cheap if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—4 LOTS ON Butterfield-st. east of car shops, $225 cash, very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS. LONG TIME. $150 down. Two on Erie-st., near Lincoln; $900 each. Two lots, Chicago-av., near Hoyne; $750 each. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—TWO FINE residences on Park-av. and Walnut-st. Gas and water. Good lots. Easy terms. Will take West Side residence lot in part payment. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WEST FRONT, ON South Clark-st., near Van Buren-st., at a bargain for some one who wants to buy. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, No. 448 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Hoyne, brick house, in complete order, 13 rooms; is very cheap. (12.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—ON MONTHLY PAYments, small payment down, 2 houses and lots in Englewood, near depot, $1,800 each; cottage and lot, near Tyler and Western-av. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN MARKET—2 lots on Coolidge-st., near Wood, $800 each. Lot Davis-st., near Lake, $1,150. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—LOT on Franklin-st., $2,500; lot on Superior-st., $1,300 cash; 50 feet on Lincoln-av., only $70 per foot, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SUPERIOR-ST., SOUTH front, at $67 per foot, lot near Townsend-st. (2.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., NEAR ROBEY, IMproved lot at the low price of $5,000. (1.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WEST JACKSON-ST., IN good neighborhood, 48 feet, east front, $70 per foot, now. (17.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON HALSTED-ST., CORNER OF Lake, sixty-three feet, improved. Easy terms. (13.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., CORNER OF CLINton, fifty feet, improved. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE city; four-story marble front house and lot; house cost $9,000; Price only $9,000, if taken this week. J. S. SCOVEL, 337 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot; house two story and basement, pressed brick; contains latest improvements; lot 27 feet, east front; altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 909 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., 450 FEET front, in lots to suit purchasers. (16.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVITT-st., 50 feet, south front, $67.50 per foot, now. (15.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., HOUSE OF 12 rooms, cheap; other houses on Warren-av., Washington, and Walnut-sts. at various prices. (22½.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST SIDE, NEAR Douglas Park. Only $400 each; $50 cash, and $50 every six months till paid. J. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 13 NORTH CARPENTER-st., with 10 years' lease yet to run; the ground rent only $160 per year; house now rented for $340; terms easy. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—48x125 FEET ON ADAMS-ST., fronting Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRIson-st., house and 22 feet front; price, $9,000; easy terms. (13.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSE ON HUBbard-st., with four lots, near Robey-st., $5,000; easy terms. (18.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., RESIDENCE completely furnished; lot full depth; price, $10,000, on time, 8 per cent interest. (33.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., HOUSE OF 9 rooms, including gas fixtures and lease of lot, $2,500. [37.] CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., FINE BRICK house, furnished; also deep lot, with good barn, $15,000. [16.] CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SHURTLEFF-AV., NEW COTtage with 7 pleasant rooms, and fine lot, $2,500; part cash, four payments for balance. (13.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH TWO LOTS, CORner of Leavitt and Hubbard-sts. $2,300; $1,000 cash, $1,250 July 1, 1876. (10.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Reuben, house of 7 rooms, gas, water, barn, etc. $3,000. (9.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LAKE, ON COSSETT-ST., pleasant cottage with lot, $2,300. (8.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COTTAGE AND LOT, price, $1,500; is near corner of Indiana and Hoyne-sts. [7.] CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SHURTLEFF-AV., PLEASANT house of 11 rooms, new barn, good lot, $2,600. [5.] CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT TWO-STORY HOUSE on West Sixteenth-st., near Peoria; price, $3,300; easy terms. [4.] CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE FRONT, STORE, 219 Michigan-av., near corner of Congress-st., 100x40. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR CASH—1 LOT IN Englewood, $250; 1 lot, Wentworth-av. near Forty-eighth-st., $500, worth $750. R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN S. W. ¼ SEC. 21, T. 39, N. R. 13, in South Chicago, at $400 per acre; also 200 acres, good stock farm, 3 miles from Harvard, 1 mile from depot, 60 miles from Chicago, at $18 per acre, a bargain. GEO. W. HILL, 100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—TWO-STORY FRAME house; 11 rooms; nearly new; lot 127x220 feet; near lake shore; price, $11,000 with immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, north east corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—AUSTIN leads the van. We are selling lots like hot cakes; parties who buy now are wise. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD City Limits, 4 miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars—commutation fare 6 cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash required of parties desiring to make improvements. Artesian well is flowing at the rate of 250 gallons per minute. A. R. WING & CO., 529 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT MAYwood; only a small payment down, balance on terms to suit. M. V. HOTCHKISS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH ACRE LOT, AT Winnetka, for $1,650. Houses with ½ acre lots, built on furnished plans, and sold at cost. $50 per month. J. T. DALE, Room 6, 43 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, with large lot, 40 minutes' ride, $2,200; $200 cash, balance on long time. [14.] CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—NEW 2-STORY and brick basement gothic house, 20x24 feet, 12 rooms, bath-room, furnace, hot and cold water, etc.; corner lot, 92x152 feet. Will sell house furnished, or house and carpets, on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 529 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS NEAR ENGLEwood, on easy terms. $400 each, $50 cash, and $50 every six months till paid. J. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO GET an interest in an established grain commission house. Address B 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PRINTERS AND publishers. A party having capital desires to form a business partnership with some well established job printing or publishing house. References given and required. Address, for three days, C 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB printer, with some money, can obtain a fine situation with an interest in a good business, by addressing, with full particulars, B 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL—WITH FROM five to ten thousand dollars, in the gas fixture business, one who has business tact. Address OPPORTUNITY, branch office, 249 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN THE SUBURBS OF Kankakee, Ill. Will exchange for improved or unimproved property within one hour of Court House. WM. GARRETT, 307 State-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRE FARM, WITH GOOD house, orchard, and 10 acres of grapes, including stock of cattle, farming tools, &c. $4,000. (21.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT FARM in Illinois, near railroad station; has about 1,500 bearing peach trees and 100 raspberry bushes. J. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 11½ acres of land with good first-class dwelling, barn, outhouses, and tenement house, in the city of Aurora, three-quarters of a mile from the depot. S. A. WILLIAMS, 7 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE (CASH CHEAP) or trade for Illinois or Iowa land, a good house and lot on Main-st., in city of Whitewater, Wis. Apply or address A. H. VAN VALKENBERGH, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM—OR EXCHANGE for Chicago real estate; two miles from St. Joseph, beautifully located; 30 acres, 20 of which is set to fruit of all kinds and in bearing, and pays a large income; 10 acres of meadow; fine neighborhood. Apply to SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 8 ROOMS, with modern improvements, with lot, in vicinity of Lincoln Park School or Theological Seminary on Fullerton-av., worth from $5,000 to $8,000. Address, giving location, &c., X 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING A CHEAP LOT to sell, north of Chicago-av. and west of Wells-st. Address T D W, 31 Granger-st., North Side.

WANTED—TO LEASE 40 OR 50 FEET ON WEST Madison-st. for a long term. Address P 98 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A COMFORTABLE cottage of 4 to 5 rooms, in good repair, on leased lot, in good neighborhood, near line of street cars, east of Union Park and north of Harrison-st.; lease to run not less than 4 years. Address, stating location, price, and particulars, X 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN THE BURNT district. We have cash customers and a number of inquiries for lots on North Side. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE BARGAINS ARE NOT GONE YET, but whoever wants small or large cheap houses and lots, with immediate possession, or cheap houses on leased lots, with possession at once, or either, with possession 1st of May, will be wise to secure them without an hour's delay, as they are now eagerly sought for and rapidly sold. E. R. BOWEN & SON, 15 Centre-av.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS, ROUND AND square, ornamental tops, put up in about one hour. Concrete tiling for cellar floors, walks, &c. Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Att'y, 1124 Wabash.

GREAT SLAUGHTER FOR CASH—$3,000—ONE of the handsomest 8 room, perfectly new, story and a half cottages and lots (with water) in Chicago; only $2,000, half cash and balance in 4 years. Also, many other great bargains with immediate possession, from $1,000 upward. Also in leasehold cottages, from $500 upward. E. R. BOWEN & SON, 15 Centre-av.

HOUSE BUILDING—REDDEN & BROWN, 156 West Lake-st., are open to take contracts for the immediate erection of frame buildings on lowest possible terms.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO REMOVE DEBRIS from the ruins; can furnish gang of men and teams; will work by contract or yard. F. DILLON, 171 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. APPLY OR address the New St. Charles, 220 North Clark-st.

WANTED—I WANT TWO OR THREE YOUNG ladies to sell goods in private families. None but experienced ones wanted. Inquire at G. F. COOK'S, 473 Wabash-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO will take an infant home to nurse. Address N, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished business (hardware preferred) by a young business man, with a capital of $4,000. Address HENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000 to operate a coal mine in the Hocking Valley region. Address L & C, West Side Tribune office.

WANTED—A HAND PRINTING PRESS, PLATen, not less than 24x36. Address, stating price boxed and delivered on cars, Drawer 1126, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO LAY BRICK fronts laid Philadelphia style. Call at or address 138 West Jackson-st., soon. THEOBALD & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—WORK FOR TWO GOOD TEAMS; would take anything in the line of teaming by the job or day at reasonable rates. Address C 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL AMOUNT OF ADJUSTed claims against the Republic Insurance Company; Lake and Merchants' Insurance Company. Inquire at GOODMAN'S Insurance Agency, 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A DRUG STORE—I WANT TO BUY a good prescription drug store in this city. Address B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, with $6,000, to take half interest in a restaurant; good business, long lease. 902 South State-st.

$5,000. I HAVE $5,000 TO INVEST IN A well established trade or light manufacturing business. Address C 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment brick store, northwest corner of South Water and River-sts., has 3,200 feet of surface, for a term of years, to good tenant. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS—A BANKING OFfice in a fine business block, on one of the best corners in the city, within three blocks of the Chamber of Commerce and Court House. To a good tenant a long and favorable lease will be made. Building to be completed May 1. Address S, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES 278 AND 280 SOUTH WAter-st. (head of Market), together or separate. Also, offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER, FOR SCROLL saw and turning lathe. Will take more than rent in work. An excellent chance to one used to brackets and turning. Inquire at FULLUM & LASHNER'S, cor. Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM. APPLY AT 446 State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN AND STABLE IN rear of 989 Wabash-av. Apply at office, 190 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR A HOTEL OR BUSINESS, splendid marble house, Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., 3 marble houses, Michigan-av. SIMEON MEARS, 409 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A large first class hotel in this city. An excellent chance for hotel men. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $250. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF A BUILDING, 50x150 feet, with office on first floor 20x30 feet; location, corner Monroe and Market-sts., near Post Office. Apply to SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 24x70, IN ONE OF the best locations on West Madison-st.; central; immediate possession. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 235 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES, LIGHT business, or private family. 225 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part of a new brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington; also, good office. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR. Apply on premises to F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOUR 2-STORY BRICK AND BASEment houses, just completed, in block 7 in Thirty-second-st., corner of Colfax-av. Convenient to street cars. Bus lines or steam cars at Thirty-first-st. station. Inquire of W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 15 Harmon-court, or A. A. DEWEY, 122 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house just completed, situated in block of 7 on Thirty-second-st., corner of Colfax-av., convenient to street cars, bus lines or steam cars at Thirty-first-st. Station. Inquire of W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 15 Harmon court, or A. A. DEWEY, 122 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED NEW house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, on Cottage Grove to a responsible tenant. References required; will rent for 1 or 2 years. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—UNTIL MAY 1, FURnished house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 8 rooms and bath-room; bed and table linen, crockery, glassware, and everything ready for housekeeping. Apply to JOHN M. WAITE or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—148 FOURTH-AV., A NICELY FURnished new boarding house, now full of first-class boarders. None need apply but such as keep a good house and make prompt payments of rent.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, GAS FIXtures, furnace and range, and bath, newly calsomined, papered and grained. Moderate rent. Apply on the premises, at once, 936 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE on West Monroe-st., fronting Jefferson Park, 12 to 14 rooms. Rent, $1,500 per year, for term to suit tenant. Furniture mostly new and for sale at a bargain. Very desirable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 235 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED COTTAGE on Twenty-ninth-st., between Wabash-av. and State. Price, $55 per month to the first of May, 1872. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house on Wabash-av., just north of Harmon-court, the best business location on Wabash-av.; 9 large rooms besides pantry, closets, etc., with all modern improvements. Immediate possession; also a good barn belonging to house can be had after May 1, 1872, will lease to May 1, 1873. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, WITH grounds, Washington-st., west of Union Park. Liberal board paid and rent received in part payment of board. Apply to HOUSEKEEPER, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, IN brick building. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 274 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND basement 10-room house, near Lincoln Park and school; brick stable; also, 11-room frame house. Apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 81 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE IN the best neighborhood in Chicago; rent, $90; worth $50; furniture for sale at a bargain. Call or address F S, 817 Cottage Grove, corner of Egan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A furnished room for one or two gentlemen, all first class. 43 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, dressmaking, or any light business, at 139 Twenty-second-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK WALNUT chamber set; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 1059 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, wishing to marry, is determined to advertise for a wife; must be a good cook, and understand work in general. No others need answer. C 81, Tribune office.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete outfit. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. BULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 73 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A butcher shop, must be well recommended. Inquire at 773 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN (SALARY) TO work in city. Must speak German and English. Address O, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and carriages; must be well recommended and thoroughly understand his business. Apply, between 3 and 4 p. m., at 10 West Randolph-st., Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE YANKEE NOtion house, an experienced salesman for Illinois; also one for Wisconsin; only those having an established connection need apply. Address, by letter, WHITFIELD, POWERS & CO., 73 and 77 Worth st., New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, to assist in a billiard room. Address JAS. P. MANNERS, Post Office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY FOR ERRANDS. F. & E. BANMANN, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL STATIONEry in the city. Apply to P 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands; also, gardeners and men with wives to go South; highest wages paid. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $2 capital, to travel or locate and sell an article that costs 2c and sells for 50c; everybody will buy it. Call or send stamp for circular. M. CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 OR 15 YOUNG men and women for the city, and one for every town outside, for an easy business, paying $10 to $15 a week on $1 to $5 capital; some are making $2 an hour. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn sheller; shells 6 bushels per hour; retails $1.50; rights free to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

Trades.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS BOOK FORWARDers and two rulers; none but the best need apply. The Winchell & Ebert Printing and Lithographing Co., Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL WATCHMAker to fill a permanent situation. Address, with references, S. S. MONELL, Wilmington, Ills.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SHIRT CUTTER, man or woman. Address B 86, Tribune office, with address, knowledge, and wages expected.

WANTED—A GOOD LATHER; HIGH WAGES and steady work will be given to a man capable of taking charge of a gang of men. Address, giving name and some idea of amount of experience had, &c., CONTRACTOR, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER (GERMAN) at 120 West Washington-st., office of Carburetted Concrete Stone Co., before 9 a. m., this day only.

WANTED—A PAPER RULER AT ADAM, Blackmer & Lyon Pub. Co., 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER WHO must be a perfect workman; good salary and steady employment. A. RINCK, 448 State-st.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND BREAD BAKER. Apply at the Bakery, 891 State-st., south of Eighteenth-st. S. GOURLEY.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN WHO KNOWS how and is willing to work. Apply at 17 Board of Trade Building, corner Market and Washington-sts., from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 YOUNG LAdies; must be good dressers. Apply for 3 days at Box Office of OLYMPIC THEATRE, cor. Canal and Taylor-sts.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AND TO help take care of children. Call at 879 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 135 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN, SWEDE, OR German girl to do kitchen work. Apply at 940 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 283 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A PANTRY GIRL AT ST. CAROline's-court Hotel, 16 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 882 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking in a boarding house; good wages paid for such. Apply at 170 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good pay and references required. Apply at 114 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work at a No. 1 place. Call at 1019 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A TRUSTY NURSE GIRL, FROM 14 to 16 years of age, at 1019 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COOK AND SECond girl. Inquire for 3 days at 2 Park-row.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, highest wages, at 735 Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo volume, of 528 printed pages and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 28 engravings) 532 pages in all; and the finest and best (20x16 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book. Inclose at once 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune. With nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in America. One in every town can make $10 to $20 a day. Sample sent for 25 cents. MERRILL & Co., 290 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, contains 600 pages and 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chamber's Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 592 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS! CANvassers!! Canvassers!!! wanted right away, and good pay for capital story-paper. Address CHICAGO EXTRA, 183 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD AGENTS STILL wanted on the Reversible Door and Gate Springs. Try it, and judge whether it will pay or not. Call at 113 West Randolph-st., or send stamp for particulars. BOON, MILLS & CO., patentees and proprietors.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "THE LITTLE Flirt," containing handkerchief, glove, fan and parasol flirtations with the floral language of love. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 361 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$8 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Linington's Combination Needle Book and Portmonnaie one agent sells 88 in five hours; another, 72 in a day and a half; another, 144 in less than a day; another, 8 in one house, &c., &c. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

FINANCIAL.

AT 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $2,000 to $5,000. WALTER BUTLER, second story, east building, High School, West Madison-st.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Wanted, adjusted and past due claims against this company, for cash. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

LOANS IN SUMS OF $1,500 TO $5,000, ON GOOD improved Chicago real estate, made for term of years by J. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 183 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, watches, diamonds, and warehouse receipts. NOBLE C. SMITH, 206 West Madison-st., corner Green.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, in sums from $1,000 to $3,000. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 80 South Clinton-st., and 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN LARGE SUMS, ON Chicago real estate. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON Chicago real estate, and mortgages purchased, by C. J. HAMBLETON, 155 West Washington-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES. I will pay 58 cents for $15,000 this week. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—$15,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, at 10 per cent interest, for three or five years. HIGGINS, SWETT & QUIGG, 379 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SECOND MORTGAGES, purchase money, leasehold and real estate securities. C. R. HAGERTY, 114 West Madison-st., Room 9.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, centrally located. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 274 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WOULD LIKE TO lease a store for a term of years on West Madison-st., between Halsted-st. and Centre-av., suitable for dry goods, or would buy out dry goods store. Address, with full particulars, DRY GOODS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, two unfurnished or partly furnished rooms in a house with all modern conveniences, east of State and north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address E T, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS, responsible, widow lady, a furnished house on South side; will board owner in part payment of rent, with the privilege of taking a few other select boarders. Apply to CHARLES C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. Address C J S, 430 Warren-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a good building, with stabling attached, suitable for a first-class farmers' hotel; possession 1st of May or August. Address K 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE at either Hyde Park or Kenwood for one year from March 1; near the lake preferred. Address HENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 rooms, modern improvements, West Side, by a prompt paying tenant. C. B. WRIGHT, care Carrier 31.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with fire and gas, with or without board in private family. J. M. HORTON, 562 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE (furnished preferred) for two or three years by a desirable family of four; no children; north of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av. K 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM ABOUT 25x75 or 100, with say 5-horse steam power. Address V 52, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—44 FEET ON SOUTH CANAL-ST. H. WHIPPLE, Room 5, 73 Canal-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, 72 FEET ON South Jefferson-st. H. WHIPPLE, Room 5, 73 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY a young Norwegian woman with child four week old. Can be seen at 132½ North Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CIVIL ENGINEER or draughtsman, either in or out of Chicago. Address L. H. STONE, 140 Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAR-TENDER; wages no object; will work for expenses this winter. Best of references given. Address A B, 145 West Twelfth-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper in any honest business; would expect good pay for hard work and faithful services; salary at first no object. Address I & J 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced man in a commission house as bookkeeper, salesman, or to do any other work; speaks German and French; best city references. Address B 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR ASSISTant in a grocery store; have had no experience; am willing to work for small salary at first. Address W G Q, 992 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT clerk in a first-class retail grocery store, to work under instructions and learn the business; good references, and am not afraid of work. Address I & J 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or clerk; understands the German and Scandinavian languages; only small salary expected. Address P 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 24 years of age, who has had a few years' experience as salesman and bookkeeper, previous to the past two years' experience with the commission business, desires a similar situation at once; will work at other business if good inducements are offered; satisfactory references as regards character, ability, etc., given if desired. Address, until 17th inst., K 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN WITH a first-class house by one that has a large grocer trade, both wholesale and retail, in this city; first-class references given. Address B 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STATIONARY ENgineer by a competent man. Apply at 284 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOB PRINTER; has had five years' experience in both presswork and composition. Address for three days, I & J 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN man as cook in a hotel or restaurant; can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address X 84, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, ETC.; can milk cows well. If you want help of the right sort, address EUGENE V. DALTON, 118 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman, or to look after horses; willing to make himself useful. Address T W, 18 Hubbard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO do general housework. Apply at 115 Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, of Milwaukee, to do second work in a private family; best of references given. Please call or address A J, 27 North Halsted-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children or to do light up-stairs work; has good references. Call at 436 Michigan-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook or laundress; private family or boarding house. Apply at 143 Blue Island-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—HANDSOME UNFURnished front parlor, suitable for two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with table board.

10 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen; also three or four table boarders accommodated.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—3 OR 4 GENTLEMEN CAN find good board and pleasant home by applying as above. Also table boarders taken.

54 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodging at from $5 to $6 per week.

108 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A BACK PARlor, furnished or unfurnished, with good board.

251 PARK-AV., WEST SIDE—WELL FURnished room for gentleman and wife, with gas and fire, and first-class board, for $20 per week. Also a good room for single gentleman.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN UNFURNISHED front room, with board, for gent and lady or two gents.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished, large, front room, with board, in a cheerful and agreeable private family, for gent and wife, or two gents; terms reasonable.

980 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, well furnished; a few gentlemen can be accommodated at $5 per week. Day boarders wanted.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, with board, to gent and wife, West Side, private family; terms, $20 per week. Will also board a young lady. Address K 31, Tribune office.

HAVE NEW AND FINE ROOMS FOR TWO boarders in a small private family, at moderate rates; water and good accommodations; West side; references exchanged. Address K 36, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st., $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

ONE GENTLEMAN CAN FIND BOARD AND lodging with a private family near Fulton and Leavitt-sts. References required. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LADY PIANIST WOULD LIKE TO secure board in an agreeable and respectable family, in lieu of which she would compensate her services. Address Miss MIRA SAGE, 183 West Lake-st.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, GOOD room and board in private family, near Twenty-second-st. Best of references given and required. Address C 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, AND SON OF 8 years, first-class board, with room, in a respectable family. Address, giving name and terms, C 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD in a private family for gentleman and wife; references given and required. Address G 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, South Side, east of State-st.; not to exceed $14 per week. EUGENE, Branch Tribune, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family on West Side, vicinity of Union or Jefferson Park, for gentleman, lady, and 4-year old child; occupation by Feb. 1. Address R, Tribune office, giving location, terms, and full particulars.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY TWO GENTLEMEN; private family preferred; within 3 blocks of Peck-court; terms moderate; best references. Address E D, Manufacturers' National Bank.

BOARD—IN A PLEASANT, SOCIABLE FAMIly by two young men; state terms. Address A B, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, JAN. 7, A WHITE POOdle dog. Marks: Face shaved, and his two front paws shaved; name, "Uney." Finder liberally rewarded by leaving at 366 West Lake-st.

LOST—ONE OF MY CARRIAGE HORSES, A bright bay, 16 hands high, and stylish, strayed from my barn, No. 6 Park-row, on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., about 6 o'clock. Whoever will return him to me, or give information of him, will be suitably rewarded. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 8 o'clock, a pocket diary containing about $25, at the corner of West Lake and Robey-sts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 768 West Lake-st.

LOST—JAN. 9, ON MADISON OR LASALLE-st., a mason's time book, of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Bryan Block, cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts., or 12 Coolidge-st. M. CORMICK.

LOST—YESTERDAY, NEAR THE CORNER OF Canal and Washington-sts., or on Canal to Randolph-st., a black astrachan boa. Please return to 30 and 32 Canal-st., and be rewarded.

LOST—A SORREL HORSE, WHITE SPOT ON nose and face. A liberal reward for his return to 40 Davis-st. J. LAING.

LOST—A DARK BAY HORSE, 5 YEARS OLD, about 15 hands high, strayed from my barn, 1283 Prairie-av., Wednesday morning. Whoever will return him to me will be suitably rewarded. D. B. COMEAU.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, A POCKETBOOK containing railroad family ticket for Wm. Howarth's, about $6, and an order on H. W. Hook. The finder will please leave the above with BALTZ & CO., 66 West Lake-st., and receive reward.

LOST—ON THE 10TH INST., BETWEEN 12 Calumet-av. and 31 University-place,—perhaps in a Cottage Grove-av. car,—a tortoise shell ear-ring, inlaid with gold. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 123 Calumet-av.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, A GOLD chain, with locket containing gentleman's picture, on Fulton or Elizabeth or Madison-st., about 9 o'clock. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 304 Madison-st.

LOST—BETWEEN 11 P. M. TUESDAY AND 5 A. m. Wednesday, a young mare, 6 years old, of a light brown color, white spot on back and forehead, a black hair on neck and tail. Any one returning her to 166 Ewing-st., will be rewarded.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING A fair all amount of money, which owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at 572 West Erie-st.

STOLEN—ONE SPAN GRAY HORSES, HARness, and wagon; wagon made in Waukegan by Upham & Brother; weight of horses, about 2,400; near side horse has a small ringbone on hind foot, and sore on the top of his neck; horses 7 years old. A liberal reward will be given for horses and thief if delivered at corner of Halsted and Taylor-sts., or for horses.

$50 REWARD—LOST, JAN. 11, A BLACK AND tan slut; answers to the name of "Fly." Any one returning the same will receive the above reward from E. DENICOMB, 791 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES HAVING HORSES TO SELL for their real value can find a market with me, as I am flooded with buyers that will buy at bargains, and I am prepared to give first-class board. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 100 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, are prepared to buy or exchange horses, harness and carriages of every description; also, have constantly on hand the celebrated Studebaker wagons for sale. Money loaned at bank rates upon property consigned to or left for sale with us.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A FARMER. Through renting his farm, he has five horses for sale. Three of them are very handsome, fast buggy horses, or fit for family use, 6 years old, with long manes and tails, warranted sound, kind, and true. Also, a pair of team horses, or fit for expressing, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind. To be seen at the FARMERS' HOME, 380 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF HORSES, just received at Centre-av. Stable.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TEN HORSES with wagons and harness. Call in rear of 349 West Monroe-st. Great bargains.

FOR SALE—DUMP CARTS, WITH HARNESS complete. Also, double wagon harness. Also, a lot of picks and crowbars, Government Goods Depot, cor. Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class, 2, 4, and 6-passenger carriages of the latest and most approved styles, which we will sell for the next thirty days below the manufacturers' prices to make room for our spring stock; we have also some light express wagons and Concord buggies, just the thing for business men, cheap; 335 and 337 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ONE horse truck. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MARE IN TRADE ON part cash. Apply to M. H. LAKEN, care Wm. Grus & Co., 172 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND, TWO-seated spring wagon, cheap for cash. Inquire of J. R. HAMILTON, cor. State and Twentieth-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SALOON LICENSE AND FIXtures, cheap. 291 West Lake-st.

WISCONSIN.

Message of Governor Washburn.

The following comprises the main points of the message of Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, delivered to the Legislature yesterday:

From the reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, it appears that the balance in the Treasury belonging to the various funds, at the close of the last fiscal year, was $330,845 89. The receipts and disbursements of the general fund for the fiscal year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

State tax and tax on suits	$702,024.29
Railroad companies—taxes	241,159.58
Insurance companies—taxes and license fees	53,250.93
Telegraph companies	1,204.79
Plankroads—taxes	317.72
Banks—dues on State bonds	2,123.95
Miscellaneous sources	29,394.61
Total	$1,029,576.91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations	$63,274.84
Legislative expenses—session of 1871	101,868.12
State Prison and charitable institutions	386,581.15
Interest on State debt	156,869.58
Special appropriations	78,248.55
Miscellaneous	180,707.18
Total	$966,377.42

This fund having been overdrawn Sept. 30, 1870, to the amount of $19,063.71, the balance at the close of the last fiscal year was $45,135 68. The above disbursements are thus recapitulated in the Secretary's report:

For State institutions	$386,581.15
Interest of State debt	156,869.58
Special appropriations and extraordinary expenses	123,815.24
Making the total extraordinary expenses	$669,265.97
Which, deducted from the total disbursements, leaves as ordinary expenses	$296,081.45
The expenses of the same class in 1870	316,380.31

STATE DEBT.

The State debt not having been changed during the fiscal year, was, on the 30th of September, 1871, $2,252,057, owing as follows:

On State bonds outstanding	$63,200.00
To the School fund—on certificates of indebtedness	1,559,700.00
To the Normal School fund—on certificates of indebtedness	479,500.00
To the University fund—on certificates of indebtedness	111,000.00
To the Agricultural College fund—on certificates of indebtedness	39,000.00
To the currency certificates—on certificates of indebtedness	57.00

The expenses of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872, having already been estimated and provided for, it devolves upon you to make provision for the same for the year commencing October 1, 1872. The expenses of that year are estimated by the Secretary of State thus:

For salaries and permanent appropriations	$69,000.00
For legislative expenses	95,000.00
For interest on State debt	172,032.12
For penal and charitable institutions	277,400.00
For clerks and employes	46,300.00
Printing—special appropriations and contingent expenses	97,000.00
Total	$775,032.12

The resources of the State for that year, are estimated as follows:

Railroad companies—license	$270,000.00
Insurance companies—tax and license	60,000.00
Telegraph and plankroad companies	1,500.00
Hawkers' and pedlers' license	1,500.00
Tax on suits	4,000.00
Miscellaneous sources	10,000.00
Amounting to	$347,000.00

Authorized by existing laws:

For interest on State debt	$172,032.10
Leaving to be provided for by you at this session	256,000.00

This estimate is deemed adequate for ordinary State expenditures for the year. Should large appropriations be made for purposes not anticipated in this estimate, additional revenues must be provided to pay them.

STATE TAX.

The State tax levied for 1871 was $629,143.10, being $91,180.14 less than the year before. This includes $156,000 for building the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

The following statement shows the assessed valuation, the amount of State tax, and rate per centum of the tax for the last five years:

Year.	Valuation.	State tax.	Rate per cent.
1867	$184,851,161	$649,968.84	3 1-3 mills
1868	244,140,774	544,389.12	2 21-100 mills
1869	242,941,124	515,961.13	2 1-3 mills
1870	455,000,000	720,323.24	1 58-100 mills
1871	455,000,000	629,143.10	1 38-100 mills

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

The aggregate valuation of all taxable property, as returned by the Assessors, for 1871, is $420,105,605, excluding Ashland County. This is something over two millions less than the assessment of 1870.

TRUST FUNDS.

The productive trust funds of the State are as follows:

Fund.	Amount of fund Sept. 30, 1870.	Inc. during the year.	Whole am't.
School	$2,290,627 51	$98,860.77	$2,389,488.28
University	202,808.14	3,273.24	207,139.28
Agricul'l Col.	159,346.30	23,024.60	182,869.39
Normal School	671,802.43	62,308.73	734,111.24
Total	$3,325,642.24	$188,066.76	$3,513,709.19

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The State has now for sale of

	Acres.
School lands	335,812.48
University lands	9,278.55
Normal School lands	311,482.53
Agricultural College lands	96,672.45

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

The total amount of money received at the Executive office for the benefit of the sufferers to January 1, 1872, was $186,789.96, of which sum $63,980 was transmitted to the Relief Committee at Green Bay; $8,005.16 was expended for supplies; $487 57 for sundry expenses—leaving unexpended $11,264.23, for which I hold the receipt of Hon. Henry Baetz, State Treasurer, for $53,539.05, and a certificate of deposit in the State Bank at Madison for $71,856.18.

In addition to the foregoing contributions in money, large amounts of clothing and provisions have been received through the Executive office, and it is understood that large amounts of money, clothing and supplies have also been contributed through the Milwaukee and Green Bay relief committees. It is recommended that a joint relief committee, consisting of one member of the Senate and two of the Assembly, be constituted at an early day, with authority to proceed at once to the "burnt district" and investigate the condition of the people there, and confer with the relief committees of Green Bay and Milwaukee, and ascertain what amount of relief will be required to place them in a comfortable condition, and when they can be self-sustaining; and I also ask that you constitute some authority through which the amount now subject to my order may be so distributed as to give the most relief and best meet the wishes of the contributors.

THE STATE PRISON.

The State Prison is in a satisfactory condition. There were 95 persons received during the year, and 95 discharged. The average number of prisoners during the year was 202, but two of whom were females.

CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Institution for the Blind, at Janesville, has ample accommodations for all those unfortunates in the State who seek its benefits, and will have for some years to come. The number of pupils in attendance, during the last year, was 88. For the support of the institution for the ensuing year, the sum of $21,000 is asked.

The Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, at Delavan, is filled to its utmost capacity. The number of inmates present Oct. 1, was 167, and the expense of maintaining the institution the past year, was $35,730.77. The Trustees ask for an appropriation of $20,000 toward enlarging the present buildings.

The reports of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Madison, as well as the Visiting Committee, present a satisfactory exhibit of that institution. The number of patients admitted in the last year was 184, making the whole number under treatment during the year 434. During the year 54 were discharged, recovered; 39 improved, 24 unimproved, and 29 having died, making the whole number died and discharged 159, leaving in the hospital on the 1st day of September, 1871, 355. The expense of maintaining the institution for the last year was $94,324.94, of which sum $76,890 61 was for ordinary current expenses. The estimate for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, including improvements and repairs, is $97,300. The Trustees and Superintendent earnestly recommend the completion of the hospital by the addition of two wings, and for that purpose ask for an appropriation of $90,000. It is estimated by the Superintendent that after the completion of the wing of the new hospital now under contract at Oshkosh, and filling it to its utmost capacity, there will still be 300 insane persons in the State unprovided for.

There has been appropriated [to the Oshkosh Insane Hospital], for the purchase of site and the erection of buildings, to this time, $251,000. Contracts have been let for the completion of the centre north wing, for $146,582.80, and for the rear building to contain the heating apparatus, kitchens, laundry, rooms for servants, &c., for $47,865; and for sewers, cisterns, and air ducts, $6,993. The Building Committee recommend that the centre building be immediately erected, and I concur in their view upon the subject. It is estimated that $91,800 will be required for the erection of the centre building, and that it may be completed and ready for occupancy at the same time as the portion now under contract.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which thus far has been cherished by the State with such kindly care, will no doubt continue to receive your favorable attention. The number of orphans in attendance during the last year was 310, and the expense of their maintenance was $2.75 each per week. There were discharged from the Home during the year 96, number remaining September 30, 214. The amount estimated for current expenses of 1872 is $30,000.

STATE CAPITOL.

The State Capitol is now finished at a total cost of $550,000.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Society, the additions to its library, bound and unbound, being 5,000 volumes, and the total number of volumes in the library now reaches 50,530.

EDUCATION.

The State University is in a more flattering, prosperous, and promising condition that at any former period of its history, and it is rapidly growing in popular favor. The resources are not as ample as could be desired.

The Normal School Fund now amounts to $871,-368.49, being an increase during the year of $62,-308.73. The increase for the year ending Sept. 1, 1871, was $51,350 45; added to balance on hand Sept. 1, 1870, of $17,388.09, made available increase to Sept. 1, 1871, $68,738 54. Disbursements, $33,-964.40; leaving a balance on hand of $34,774.09.

The estimate for running the three schools now in existence at Platteville, Whitewater, and Oshkosh, for one year, is $40,000. The number of students is about 400, and the schools are meeting the just expectations of the people of the State.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The line which, of all others, nature has pointed out as the best line of communication between the Mississippi and the lakes, is by the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The work of improving the Wisconsin River has progressed favorably under the supervision of the United States engineers. I am informed that the results of the experiments made the past year have been such as to give the greatest satisfaction, and have fully convinced all interested of the entire practicability of rendering that stream navigable for boats of light draft at a comparatively small outlay of money. The arbitration authorized by Congress at its last session, to determine the sum which, in justice, ought to be paid to the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company for their rights and franchises in the Fox River, has been had during the past year. The sum which, as I am informed, has been awarded by the arbitrators to the company, is as follows:

Value of locks, dams, franchises, etc.	$868,070.00
Value of water power	140,000.00
Value of personal property	40,000.00
Total	$1,048,070.00
From which deduct product from lands	723,070.00
Balance	$325,000.00

This being the deliberate opinion of three high-minded and competent gentlemen, who fully examined the whole question, there is every reason to believe that the award is just, and it is hoped that Congress will accept the same. The company is in honor and in law bound to abide the award.

RAILROADS.

The past year has witnessed the construction of a greater number of miles of railway than any previous year. The completion of the Western Wisconsin Railroad to Hudson has opened out a region of country greatly in need of such a line of communication. The Central Wisconsin, which has built and placed in operation sixty-six miles this season from Menasha to Stevens Point, is rapidly pushing forward to Bayfield on Lake Superior, which point it is expected will be reached within the present year; while the Northwestern Railroad has pushed with energy its northern extension from Green Bay until it has reached the Menominee River, and in a few months will be in connection with Lake Superior, and its northwestern extension, now completed to Reedsburg, it is expected will reach the Mississippi River at La Crosse within twelve months. The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, passing through a rich and populous country, and one greatly in need of such facilities, will soon be in connection with Fond du Lac and Menasha. Oshkosh has joined hands with Ripon, and Fond du Lac will soon do so. Green Bay is rapidly constructing a line to the Mississippi, while the Madison & Portage is being extended up the Valley of the Wisconsin to Grand Rapids and Stevens Point.

On the first day of January, 1871, there were in operation, within the limits of the State, 1,238 miles of railway, and on the first day of January, 1872—1,588 miles, representing a cost, either actual or fictitious, of nearly one hundred millions of dollars.

The railway interests of the State have grown to their present proportions without any general system, and with little responsibility to the people of the State, and the opinion among railway managers seems generally to prevail, that their will is supreme law. This is an error which ought to be corrected. There are complaints of unjust discrimination in particular localities, for which, it is claimed, there is no redress, and that rates of transportation generally are unnecessarily high. I pass no judgment upon these complaints as I have not such personal knowledge as to enable me to do so; but this interest has become so important, and is so vital to the whole State, that I recommend the organization of a board of Railroad Commissioners, with power to inquire into all abuses, and to exercise a general supervision over the operating of the several railroads within the State, and to recommend such legislation as may seem expedient, and report annually to the Governor.

The practice of giving bonuses in aid of the construction of railways is not to be condemned where the communities confine themselves within reasonable limits, and the bonus is not disproportioned to the benefits to be derived; but there has been a degree of recklessness in this regard that has brought great distress in many localities. After the explosion of the farm mortgage system, which brought hundreds of farmers to bankruptcy and ruin, the next device was to induce the towns, counties, and cities to loan their credit in aid of various railroads. Towns that were the most promising of any in the State, in an evil hour were persuaded to loan their credit far beyond their fair ability, to aid in the construction of railways, in the expectation that the benefits would add so largely to their business and prosperity, that they could easily pay the debt created for that object. In almost every instance disappointment has been the result, and instead of the great advantages predicted, they find themselves buried beneath almost hopeless debt, and their prosperity greatly impaired or destroyed. With the many examples of this kind which the State affords—first, in the ruined farm mortgagors, and next, in the embarrassed and prostrate towns—it was reasonable to expect that the people would be more cautious about involving themselves in debt beyond their reasonable ability to pay. But such appears not to be the fact, and as near as I can learn there has been as much recklessness as ever during the past year in voting such bounties. The disposition to create debts for future generations to pay, appears to be universal. As a temporary measure of safety, I recommend the passage of a law prohibiting any town, county or city from creating any debt in aid of any railroad or public improvement, in excess of 5 per cent of the assessed value of the property of such town, county or city, and that an amendment to the constitution to the same effect, be submitted to the people at the earliest possible moment.

MANUFACTURING.

With the best iron ore in the world, why should nine-tenths of all the iron consumed in the State be brought from a distant State or from Europe? Why send our wool to New England to be worked into cloth and then buy it back greatly enhanced in value? Why go to New England for our manufactures of cotton, when it is so apparent that we can fabricate them with so much advantage at home? It is apparent that for many years a large portion of the revenues to support the Government must be raised from tariff duties. Common sense would seem to indicate that in raising a revenue, duties should be so levied as to best promote those branches of industry that can be prosecuted here as well as in any other country, but for the dearer capital and labor here; and I hope that your legislation will be so directed as to encourage the growth of those branches of manufacturing industry, to which the State is so well adapted. The existing tariff, no doubt, requires revision. The duties on many articles are unnecessarily high. Raw materials should be admitted either free or at a very low rate of duty.

INDIANS.

The northwestern part of the State has been long infested with roving bands of Indians, mostly of the Winnebago tribe. They have reservations in Kansas, or Nebraska, to which they should long since have been removed. Their wanderings and depredations are not confined to any particular locality, but are mostly felt in the counties of Clark, Jackson, Trempealeau, Monroe and La Crosse. The people are justly dissatisfied that they have not been removed, and have practiced great forbearance up to this time. Our State Prison now contains one or more inmates from this tribe. Two years ago, an appropriation was made for their removal, but for some reason the law was never executed. I recommend that Congress be memorialized upon the subject.

THE NATION.

Our currency has been constantly improving until now the difference between it and coin is less than ten per cent, and the time is at hand when the Government should resume specie payments. A depreciated and fluctuating paper currency is a curse to any country, and should not be tolerated a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. From whatever standpoint such a currency may be viewed, in time of peace it can only be regarded as a great evil. And so long as it exists, we shall be shut out from fairly competing with those countries which use no such false or uncertain measures of value. That the greatest gold producing country on earth should continue to use false promises to pay, is not creditable to the nation. The legal tender notes are promises to pay gold on demand. They were issued in the country's extremity, and were fully justified by the necessities of the hour. The danger which led to their issue has passed away; the country is prosperous, and with high credit and vast resources it is the plain duty of the Government to pay its obligations according to the promise expressed on their face. I am well aware that there is a class which looks upon a return to specie payments with apprehension. The debtor class, which is the most active and public-spirited of any in the community, and the one who is doing the most in developing the resources of the country, is inclined to look with alarm upon any policy which requires them to discharge their indebtedness in any currency more valuable than that existing at the time their debts were contracted, or which reduces the value of the property for which their debts were created; and in dealing with this question the interest of that large class should be carefully considered. As a class, their number and indebtedness is much greater than at the close of the war, and both are constantly increasing. Prices are controlled by the laws of supply and demand, and by the volume of the circulating medium, whether that medium be gold or paper. It is the opinion of many that specie payments can only be arrived at and maintained by first withdrawing a considerable portion of the legal tenders. I do not share in that opinion. Since 1868, gold has declined nearly 30 per cent, without disturbance or distress to business, and yet our paper currency has not diminished, but increased in volume. A further decline of 10 per cent need not and would not insure any considerable contraction of the paper circulation, and if it did, coin would take its place, and little need be apprehended from disturbance of values or of the business of the country. With our 5 per cent bonds at par in gold, no one ought to doubt the ability of the Government to resume at any moment. If the Government would redeem on presentation, its demand notes, cancel and destroy its fractional currency, and pay out to its creditors either gold or legal tenders, as might be demanded, there can be no doubt that the whole amount of existing greenbacks, with the exception of the fractional, would be kept in circulation, and the intolerable nuisance of fractional currency would be abated with small coin. Should such prove to be the case, then the only apprehension of a contraction would be from the National Banks which might fear a demand for coin.

The National Bank currency is now well established in public confidence, and their circulating notes are all guaranteed by government securities, with an adequate margin for contingencies, and such notes issued in Massachusetts, Kansas, or Texas, circulate as readily in Wisconsin as in the neighborhood where emitted, and they are now so scattered over the entire country, that it is not likely that they would be collected and sent home for redemption, unless the banks themselves resorted to that policy and were mutually engaged in destroying one another.

Gold is only maintained at its present premium by the demand for it for a specific purpose, viz.: to discharge balances abroad and to pay tariff duties. Take away any considerable portion of the demand, and the value of gold and legal tenders will at once nearly approximate, and when that result is reached, no one need apprehend danger from a resumption.

Authority from Congress to collect one-half the tariff duties in legal-tenders, would destroy the demand for $90,000,000 gold per annum, and would still leave the Government with its large coin reserve, in a position to meet all its engagements, and would so appreciate the legal-tenders as to make resumption safe and easy for the Government and people. It is recommended that you memorialize Congress in favor of the payment of coin for all its debts.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

The President, in his late annual message, recommended to Congress the adoption of a Government telegraph system in connection with our postal system. It would seem that this recommendation ought to receive the approval of all parties, except such as now control the transmission of the intelligence of the country by telegraph and the gamblers and stock jobbers by whom the telegraph is now so largely used and whose occupations would be gone if it was made so cheap and reliable as to be within the reach of all. The expense attendant on the adoption of the system has been greatly exaggerated. Better than the existing lines can be built for not to exceed $10,000,000. If the Government cannot buy existing lines at their fair cost, it should proceed at once to build new lines. Lines covering all territory now reached by the telegraph could be erected for one-fourth of the nominal capital now representing the lines. That sum raised upon 5 per cent bonds would involve an annual expense for interest of $500,000, which sum would be met from the net earnings of the system in a uniform tariff of 25 cents for twenty words, to any part of the country. I recommend that you memorialize Congress in favor of the recommendation of the President.

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

MADISON, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Proposed New Practice Act.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to call the attention of yourself, the merchants, and the legal profession of Chicago to the second section of the new Practice Act, introduced in the Senate at Springfield, referred to the Judiciary Committee, referred back with amendments, with a recommendation that it pass, passed in the Senate, and now before the House for adoption. It provides that "It shall not be lawful for any plaintiff to sue any defendant, any out of the county where the latter resides or may be found, except in local actions, and except that, in every species of personal actions in law, where there is more than one defendant the plaintiff, commencing his action where either of them resides, may have a writ or writs issued, directed to any county or counties where the defendants, or either of them, may be found," etc.

This is only a readoption of the second section of the present Practice Act; but the third section of the present act (a section of great importance to the merchants of Chicago) is carefully omitted in the new act. The third section of the present act is as follows:

The provisions of this act shall not apply to any case where the plaintiff is a resident of, and the contract upon which the action is brought shall have been actually made in, the county in which the action is brought, nor to any proceeding under the attachment laws of the State.

By virtue of this last section of the present act, the Chicago merchants, having claims against country merchants in various parts of the State, for goods sold and delivered in Chicago, may institute proceedings in the courts of Cook County, and process issue to the Sheriff of any county in the State. It is proposed in the new act to abolish entirely this system, and confine the process in personal actions in the counties where the defendant resides. In other words, the Chicago merchant must follow his debtor all over the State, and be subject to the expense and delays incident to country courts. This amendment, though prima facie in the interests of the country merchant, will practically injure him even more than it does the Chicago dealer. For it will virtually destroy the credit system, and establish dealings upon a cash basis. No merchant in Chicago will trust a country merchant (unless his responsibility be beyond all suspicion) when the difficulties of collection, in case of default of payment, are so enhanced. Many of the country courts have only two terms a year. The taking of depositions will be an expensive matter, for all of these cases must be tried upon depositions alone, and depositions, at the best, are very unsatisfactory methods of proof; or, if the Chicago merchant chooses to be present at the trial, unwilling to trust his case to the dangers and uncertainties of written evidence, the expenses incident to transporting his bookkeeper, salesman, shipping clerk, and other witnesses necessary to make out his case, will amount to a practical prohibition of recovery. In the majority of suits of this nature brought, the amounts involved are small, varying from $100 to $500; and the Chicago creditors would prefer to lose the whole amount rather than to submit to the inconveniences mentioned.

If it be said that, under the present system, the inconvenience of defence is equally as great, I answer, No, because, in the majority of cases, there is no defence whatever, and defence is made simply for delay; and, where the defence is a valid one, the presence of the country merchant in Chicago is a hundred per cent easier and less injurious to his business than the presence of the Chicago merchant in the country would be to his.

The only remedy, therefore, for the merchant here, will be to refuse to give credit at all, and the countryman will find that a provision gotten up for his benefit, and supported in the Legislature by country members, under the false impression of its aiding the country and injuring Chicago, will react upon himself with an oppressive force.

The omission of the third section of the present Practice Act seems to be in the interest of rogues, and rogues alone. The honest country merchant pays his debt when it is due, and to him it is a matter of little importance what the Practice Act contains on the subject of process. It is only the dishonest or bankrupt debtor who either deliberately plots to cheat his creditor, or hopes to embarrass the collection of his debt, who can in any way be benefited by this omission.

Hoping you will call the attention of the public to this injury both to Chicago and the country, I am, respectfully yours, MERCHANT.

WATER WORKS.

McCan's Report—Hear Both Sides.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of Jan. 1, you publish a report of D. C. McCan, of New Orleans, on the Holly system, introducing it with the editorial remark that he is "one of their best engineers," and leaving it to be inferred that his statements and opinions are therefore entitled to great weight. I happen to know that Mr. McCan's qualifications as engineer are such as he has acquired in running an iron foundry, and his condemnation of the Holly system is a very natural sequence of his representing a rival project for increasing the water supply of the city of New Orleans. His paper was immediately and conclusively reviewed; and that your readers may have both sides of the question, I respectfully ask its publication in your columns.

Allow me to state, also, that I do not agree with you in the statement that Holly's plan cannot be advantageously applied to large cities. From my examination of it, I am led to conclude it is adequate to meet the wants of the largest city on the face of the globe; and my reason for it, in a word, is that, by Holly's plan, pressure is controlled and maintained through long stretches of mains, far better than can be effected by the old gravitation method. NEW ORLEANS.

MCCAN'S WATER WORKS REPORT.

In the recent report of D. C. McCan, upon the Water Works question, he comes to a conclusion favorable to the continuance and extension of the present gravitation system, instead of the new plan of Mr. Holly for supplying the city of New Orleans with water. In view of the numerous erroneous statements in the report upon which this opinion rests, this is by no means surprising.

One of these errors is the statement that "filtration in the cities of Indianapolis and Covington (printed *Newport* by mistake), has been attempted in connection with the Holly apparatus, but in both cases the plans adopted *have signally failed*." The FACT is that Indianapolis has recently accepted, as complying with the charter granted, the Holly Water Works, constructed for a company in that city, and the preliminary examination by a committee of the Council, had especial reference to the *quality* of the water. In their report to the Council, the committee state: "In regard to the *quality* of the water, we are satisfied it is a *pure filtered* water." The editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, who witnessed the tests made upon this point, published an account of them, in which he said, "The water runs as clear as crystal, and every one that saw it at the well remarked its *pure appearance*." As to Covington—which in his proclivity for mistakes Mr. McCan calls *Newport*—the water of the Ohio River, which is filtered and supplied to that community by the Holly method, has been subjected to repeated chemical tests, and Professor Swick, who made these tests, declares in his published report that "the water drawn from the well of the Holy Water Works is far purer and more wholesome than the Cincinnati Water Works, as it contains a smaller amount of organic matter." It is perfectly plain from this official and professional testimony that Mr. McCan makes a radical and vital mistake when he affirms that the Holly filtering process has failed in Indianapolis and Covington. It is a decided and satisfactory success in both these cities, as it is also in every other city where it has been adopted, brought into use, and the substitution of just such water by the Holy filtering process into New Orleans would be a signal blessing to those who have so long been compelled to drink and otherwise use the muddy and impure fluid which the present reservoir (commanded by Mr. McCan) does not relieve of its nauseating and unhealthful qualities.

The next noticeable point in the report of Mr. McCan is his declaration that he "cannot perceive the advantages in the employment of a number of reciprocating pumps instead of using one or two large ones, as is the custom under the old system." These advantages, however, are numerous and important, although they may have escaped the observation of Mr. McCan. The ponderous and weighty pumping engines he favors are constructed and adapted solely for the service of lifting water into a reservoir or stand pipe of sufficient altitude in order to secure distribution through street mains by gravitation pressure. When the height of the reservoir or stand pipe is fixed, the maximum of pressure by gravitation is determined. Hence this pressure, and consequent diminution in the flow of water, is subject to decrease in proportion to the varying draughts of water from the street mains. It results as an inherent and unavoidable feature of the gravitation method of water supply that water taken in the more elevated parts of a given area of distribution are often entirely without water, or are only partially supplied when the want of it is the most urgent and the lack of it mighty inconvenient and injurious. These defects Mr. Holly overcomes in the combination and arrangement of machinery, which Mr. McCan examined so hastily that he did not comprehend or appreciate its advantages. In the first place a smooth and even flow of water is secured by short and multiplied strokes in succession. The attempt to secure this by a single long stroke pumping engine (such as Mr. McCan favors), pumping directly into the pipes, would be to subject those pipes to a constant and severe hammering process, and the delivery of water to the consumer in jets. In the next place Mr. Holly, by his ingenious inventions, puts the movement of his water works machinery under the control of the varying pressure of the water in street mains. Hence the movement of the machinery conforms to the draught of water from the mains, and an unfailing flow is secured at all times to the highest point of distribution. The unreliability of the present gravitation water supply, New Orleans experiences. The Holly plan offers a remedy, and the experience of numerous other cities demonstrates that it is efficient and satisfactory.

The greatest objection, however, that Mr. McCan makes to the Holly system is the employment of the rotary pump for fire purposes. This kind of pump he arraigns upon sundry charges. In the numerous family of rotary pumps in use, there may be those deserving his criticism, but it does not apply to the rotary pump devised and patented by Mr. Holly, and used for fire purposes in all the works constructed by him. While the piston pump, arranged by him to take stroke in succession, performs satisfactory service in supplying water for daily use, under moderate pressure, his rotary pump is indispensable and pre-eminent in its efficiency for fire purposes. The city of Mansfield, Ohio, recently sent out a committee of her best citizens to examine and report upon the best system of water works for that community. That committee reported emphatically in favor of the Holly system, and their report was adopted by the Council. Among the many reasons they gave for this conclusion was that "in all the cities we visited where the reservoir or stand pipe system was in operation, movable fire engines were in use for the extinguishment of fires, and in all the cities we visited where the Holly direct pumping plan was in active operation, movable engines were dispensed with." The city of Grand Rapids, Mich., appointed a similar committee for investigation, and the report made by it suggests the safety and advantages of substituting Holly's plan of fire protection, by his rotary pump, for the costly and inefficient method of movable fire engines. The committee state: "The fact of superior fire protection is recognized by insurance companies by important reduction in rates in districts supplied with these works. Peoria, Illinois, and Canton, Ohio, say their rates are reduced 25 per cent; Binghamton and Gouverneur, New York, 33 per cent; Kalamazoo, Michigan, 33 to 50 per cent; Ogdensburgh says it lessened the rates materially, and Lockport, New York, reports saving the entire cost of the works in two years in reduced insurance rates alone. The evidence on this point, of superior fire protection, is conclusive and satisfactory." It is quite safe to say that a pump which performs this important and useful part in a system of water works is not to be whistled down the current of public opinion by the breath of a single individual, but, on the contrary, it would be fortunate if New Orleans, by its use, should have a shield of protection thrown over uncounted millions of property exposed to the destruction which fell upon Chicago.

In conclusion, Mr. McCan felicitates himself that the capacity of the present water works is in excess of the existing demand of the city for water. Even conceding this to be true, it does not cover the main points of the question at issue. The capacity he glories in is the capacity to deliver an increasing amount of filthy water, and distribute it irregularly and unreliably to the consumers. The system of Mr. Holly proposes to give New Orleans pure and wholesome water, and reliably supply its inhabitants throughout its length and breadth. It offers greatly increased protection to property from the ravages of fire, diminished taxes for the maintenance of movable fire engines, and reduced insurance rates. A distinguished Canadian engineer, J. G. Keefer, Esq., under whose skillful direction the reservoir works at Toronto, Montreal, and Hamilton were constructed, was engaged by the authorities of Ottawa, the new capital of the Dominion, to investigate the new system of Mr. Holly, the fame of which had reached them. He did so, with all his prepossessions in favor of the system in which he had been educated. He made investigations far more thorough than Mr. McCan had the opportunity to do, and, as the result, he reported that "Mr. Holly, by his ingenious and economical arrangements, has done incalculable service, and will doubtless create a revolution in the existing system of water works throughout the United States." Individuals like Mr. McCan, by erroneous statements and expressions of crude, ill-founded opinions, may postpone, but not prevent, this consummation.

—The following shows the indebtedness of cities of Massachusetts, as given in the addresses of the Mayors on New Year's day: Boston's total debt amounts to $29,385,390.53, an average increase of $2,753,479 since 1870; Charlestown, $96,-287.45; Cambridge, $1,681,406; Chelsea, $947,380; the new city of Somerville, $393,349; Lowell, $660,-216.37; Lawrence, $412,850; Haverhill, $170,730.38; Taunton, $272,372; Worcester, $2,469,000; Lynn $2,000,000; New Bedford, $842,000.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis *Times* says that Captain May, of that city, was the first to take a steamboat up Galena River, to where Galena now stands.

—Dr. Kilbourne will have the new Insane Asylum, at Elgin, ready for the reception of patients about the 1st of February.

—The machinery for the Decatur Water Works has arrived, and workmen are engaged in putting in position, under the direction of Mr. Holly, of Lockport, N. Y. It is thought that about ten days will suffice to complete the work.

—Matilda Fletcher, of Iowa, will lecture at Champaign, Jan. 18, on "Men and Their Whims."

—Three hundred and sixty-five marriage licenses were issued in Rock Island in 1871, an average of one per day.

—Nine horses were burned to death in the omnibus stables at Bloomington, on Monday morning.

—Fogs have prevailed to such an extent at Moline that it was seriously proposed to keep the street-lights burning all day.

—Louis Schoeler, a tinner, fell from the new Court House at Freeport, on Monday, a distance of 50 feet, surviving the accident but a few minutes. Deceased was burned out in Chicago, was a German, about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife in Rock Island.

IOWA.

The State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting at the Court House in Des Moines on Monday evening next.

—Appanoose County was first settled in 1840, Colonel James Wells being the first settler, and the county was organized in 1846. The county contains 300,000 acres of coal, and 80,000 acres of timber land.

—Sabula has a hog-slaughtering and pork-packing establishment that makes way with a thousand porkers per week, and employs sixty hands, during the season, in the various departments.

—The grain shipments over the Des Moines Valley Road for the year 1871, in round numbers, were 640,000 bushels wheat; 761,000 bushels corn; 605,000 bushels oats, rye and barley being considerably in excess of the previous year. The shipments of stock for the same period foot up: 9,820 head of cattle, 125,000 hogs, and 14,375 sheep.

—The Rev. Joseph Powell, a well-known Methodist clergyman, died suddenly, Dec. 28, at Cedar Point, Kan., and was buried at Wheaton, Ill., Jan. 3. He was the father of Professor Powell, Superintendent of the East Aurora Public Schools, and of Major Powell, the Colorado explorer.

—The Grinnell *Herald* notices, among other donations to Iowa College, a fine Dubosque lamp for the apparatus room, presented by F. L. Underwood, Cashier of the Muscatine National Bank, and his wife, the gift costing $160. The *Herald* further states that the electrical light for this lamp will be furnished by forty cups of Bunsen's battery, latest improvement. A powerful microscope attached will help reveal the wonders of the microscopic world. The solar spectrum is exhibited with intense brilliancy, while objects from nature, as the animalculæ in a drop of water or vinegar, are exhibited in their frightful monstrosity.

—A. M. Morse has erected a huge corn-sheller in Villisca, which turns out 40,000 bushels of corn per week—equal to 1,600 wagon loads.

—Buena Vista County has thirty-seven schools this winter, twenty-six male teachers, and eleven female teachers, with wages from $35 to $45.

—The Dubuque *Herald* says: "Mr. Schloth, the butcher, whose place of business is on Julien avenue, is the owner of a large mastiff dog. The animal is peculiarly intelligent, manifesting, in some particulars, almost as much sense as human beings. Mr. Schloth has much confidence in the animal. He says he will leave one thousand dollars in greenbacks on his counter, which sum will become the property of any person who can take it after the dog has been set to watch it. The offer is conditioned upon the understanding that the person attempting to take the money will not shoot, stab, poison, or otherwise injure the canine. Here is a good opportunity for somebody to make a raise."

WISCONSIN.

The Brodhead *Independent* says tobacco stripping is going on in earnest at the present time. Some, in conformity to contract, is being delivered and shipped. Parties not having sold, are getting their stock into proper condition for market. Buyers are scarce.

—Several cases of scarlet fever are reported at Waupun.

—A farmer living near La Crosse was fined two dollars for killing a quail on the 3d.

—The Janesville *Gazette* says Mrs. Warren Thayer, wife of a photographer at Clinton Junction, was accidentally poisoned on Wednesday of last week by taking cyanide of potassa, mistaking it for medicine.

INDIANA.

There is considerable speculation in Fort Wayne as to the successor of Chief of Police McGee. Richard Myers, one of the oldest members of the force, is mentioned in this connection.

—Among the recent notable deaths in Indiana, are those of Gaylord P. Tuttle, at Indianapolis, and Samual Hoover, of Lafayette.

—Marrying, and glorying in other peoples' getting married, appear to be the diversions of Fort Wayne. They serenade newly married people with a band, lately organized, of four handorgans, two brass horns (base), three jews-harps, and three flutes, all playing different tunes and pitched at different keys.

—The Cabinet of curiosities of the public schools of Lafayette has been enriched, through the liberality of Mrs. Peter Longlois, by the presentation of several relics of Indian life, formerly belonging to old Peter. There are an Indian bow and quiver of arrows presented to the old chief by the Miami tribe, an old gun or rifle of a curious manufacture, and an Indian camp kettle formerly used by the Indians long before the white man inhabited Indiana.

—A Terre Haute letter notes the following sensation: "A woman by the name of Humaston sues Mr. Alex McGregor, one of our wealthiest and most prominent citizens, for failing to make good a contract of marriage with her, and asks for the modest sum of $50,000 to heal a broken heart. A jury was empanneled, but the prosecution refused to proceed, on the ground that one or two of the jurymen had been heard to say that they would never decide against defendant. So the case goes over till next term."

—The fruit house at Fort Wayne was burned on Saturday evening, causing a loss of $80,000.

—The Fort Wayne street railway was, on Saturday afternoon, completed to the corner of Calhoun and Main streets, and an excursion participated in by the officers and invited guests.

MICHIGAN.

For the fiscal year 1871, the sales of lands at the offices in Michigan were 82,159 acres, realizing $182,540.94.

—An attorney of Portland has just settled with a pensioner, whose money he had retained while acting as agent, by paying over the money retained, with interest, amounting to $575, and paying the government over $500 costs.

—The Battle Creek Gas Company commenced furnishing gas on New Year Day.

—The Saginaw Valley is very quiet at present, nearly every available man being in the lumber woods, and what are left are busily engaged in repairing the mills and getting ready to commence sawing as soon as spring opens.

—The school money for the districts of Owosso and Corrunna has been forfeited, the officers having failed to make the annual report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction at the time set by law.

—A Bay City man has wrestled with his genius, and invented a combined walking-cane and billiard cue.

—A Buchanan girl is the first on record to take advantage of leap-year. She proposed to a beautiful dry goods clerk and offered to defray all expenses, but the disgraceful young man declined with thanks.

—A Mr. Race walked from Chippewa to Big Rapids, on Christmas day, and reached the city at night, with his feet so badly frozen that one of them has been amputated, and the other is likely to suffer the loss of all its toes.

MINNESOTA.

The scarlet fever prevails at Rochester, and several children have died of that disease.

—One million feet of lumber from the "Dobney estate" will be rafted down from Taylor's Falls when the season opens.

—The Governor's room, at the Capitol, has been adorned with two fine chromos, representing scenes in the Yosemite Valley, copied from Bierstadt's celebrated paintings. The painting of General Sherman, which formerly adorned the walls back of the Speaker's desk in the Representative Hall, now looks down upon the law-givers as they ascend the main stairs from the vestibule of the Capitol, over the entrance to the Supreme Court room.

—All residents of Minnesota, prior to Jan. 1, 1854, who were minors subsequent to March 3, 1849, are invited to meet at the Opera House in St. Paul, on the 7th day of February, for the purpose of organizing an association for their mutual advantage. All towns not sending the entire number of those qualified as above, are requested to forward, by delegates, a list signed by such as desire to become members.

—A prosecution is now pending in St. Paul growing out of a little tobacco juice being sprinkled upon the plate-glass window of a store. The person who was guilty of the act alleges he did it accidentally and without malicious design. The injured party says the same thing had been done repeatedly, that he was watching for the perpetrator, and caught him in the act.

—During the past few days the State authorities have received over two hundred applications for relief from different counties on the frontier. They continue to come in so fast that Governor Austin has decided to change the programme slightly, and deal with these applicants through the means of local committees in the several counties. Supplies of clothing and provisions will be forwarded to one or more reliable persons in each county, to be distributed among the most needy. There seems to be a growing disposition to seek aid from this relief fund, in cases which should be attended to by the county authorities. The relief fund is nearly exhausted, and remittances to it have entirely ceased. Nearly all the most needy, however, have been afforded relief.

—A colony of Quakers from Iowa are to settle on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Otter Tail County. It is the intention of this colony, among other branches of industry, to establish an extensive nursery of fruit and forest trees, if a suitable location is found.

—Nineteen elk in one herd were seen five miles west of Glencoe, a few days since. Several were killed, one weighing 700 pounds.

—A strange disease has appeared in the hogs in Plainview and vicinity. The disease operates to paralyze them in their hinder parts. The best remedy so far discovered seems to be saltpetre mixed in their food.

—The young ladies of Owatonna are first, so far as reported, to avail themselves of the privileges of Leap Year. A number of them on the 3d chartered a sleigh and four, and also about a dozen young men, and drove around town in fine style. It is said that the males enjoyed it, especially that part of it where the young ladies footed the bill.

—The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of last winter to survey and lay out a new road known as Como avenue, between the city limits of St. Paul, and Lake Como, have concluded their labors. The new thoroughfare promises to be the most fashionable and magnificent street in that section of the country. Como avenue will leave the city limits at the point where Banning street strikes the city limits, and then pursues an air line to the lake. Its width is 100 feet, and the distance from the city limits to the lake is 6,740 feet, or only a fraction over a mile and a quarter.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The first stone for the new City Hall at San Francisco was laid Dec. 20. The corner-stone ceremonial will take place in February.

—Thomas Goin, a well-known pioneer, died in South America, Oct. 22. He was last engaged in superintending the construction of one of Harry Meiggs' railroads in Peru, but had recently concluded a contract to build a narrow-gauge road in the southern part of the Republic. He left to his wife an estate valued at $50,000.

—Elopement in California is called the "Pacific slope."

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company will not permit the sale of the Sacramento *Union* on its trains.

—Hay brings $100 per ton in Virginia City just now.

—Occasionally a walrus is seen in Puget Sound. The light-keeper at Dungeness reports having seen one lately.

—The main shaft of the Gould & Curry mine, Virginia, has attained a perpendicular depth of 1,500 feet—the deepest on the North American continent.

—Two young sons of A. Parker, of Plowman's Valley, Siskiyou County, have killed this season seven bears, two of them young grizzlies, found thirty-seven bee-trees, and also killed a large number of deer. They did not make hunting a business, as they attended school during the time. Their ages are 16 and 17 respectively.

—A quadroon mule, the foal of a mule by a horse, is exhibited at Yreka. He was sired in the southwestern corner of Oregon in 1868, has no mane, a tail like a cow, a jackass head, and ears like a horse, his body being covered with a thick mass of kinky hair like a negro's head. He is a fine-looking and well-built animal, has the appearance of a lively traveller, and before shedding his coat last fall had a heavy fleece something like a sheep, and also a beard to his chin. He is quite gentle, and is possessed of the horse nature in all its actions.

—The War Department weather reports proved very valuable during the recent storm. The Carson *Register* of Dec. 28 says:

We have heard of a gentleman largely interested in the freighting and lumber business who made something over $2,000 by conforming his business transactions to the prognostications of his barometer during the three days next preceding the commencement of the late storm. On Friday of last week he discovered the mercury was falling rapidly, and at once telegraphed his agent at Reno to ship every pound of freight he could possibly get away. The barometer sharp had a large quantity of lumber up on the mountains. He impressed every team and man he could find to get the lumber down. On Sunday the workmen and teamsters wanted to knock off, and said they could finish the job on Monday. The barometer was still sinking, however, and the observer pushed his lumber through on Sunday, and the result was a saving of over $2,000, for on Monday the storm was terrific and the roads impassable.

—The Oakland *Transcript* has the following:

In the window at Dr. Baldwin's drug store is a specimen of the Euhorbia Splendens. This plant was started seven years ago in China and trained to represent a China junk. It has so far proceeded in its growth as to clearly show the outline of a boat, having mast, yard, etc. The plant is of the cactus species and has a green leaf, much resembling that on common garden shrubs. A slip was cut from it, which exuded a thin milky substance which is very poisonous, and great care has to be exercised not to get it on the flesh. A pint of water a week is all that is given to the plant.

—W. H. V. Cronise, of San Francisco, made a New Year present of $100 to each of ten benevolent societies.

—A remarkable case of restoration from hysterics is thus related by the San Francisco *Call*:

On Tuesday afternoon, as an elderly lady was crossing Kearney street, near Sacramento, she was run against and knocked down by a horse, ridden by a young lad who was unable to prevent the catastrophe. The poor old lady, when picked up, was found to be insensible and, was carried into an adjoining store, where she soon regained consciousness, but went into convulsive hysterics. To facilitate her breathing her dress was loosened about the throat and waist; whereupon an old sock, containing some gold coin, rolled out on the carpet and attracted her attention. The effect was electrical—she revived at once, clutched spasmodically at the stocking and rose at once to her feet, apparently fully recovered. The question among the bystanders was, whether the jingle of the coin restored sensibilities or whether the pedal covering possessed some reviving power?

—The value of church property in San Francisco is $2,861,500. The amount annually expended for preaching is $148,420, and for music, $41,940.

—A gentleman living in the western part of San Francisco employs a number of men in street-grading, and most of them board at his house. Among them is a man with strong Fenian inclinations and sentiments. One of the servants was a bonnie English girl, fresh from the United Kingdom. At the dinner-table she heard the Fenian say something to the effect that he regretted Prince Albert's demise had been prematurely announced in the despatches—he was sorry England had not mourned. This, to the *femme sole* subject of the Crown, was as treasonable as if he had wished the Prince had swallowed a buck, horns and all. She convicted him of treason on the spot, and, seizing a cup of hot coffee, dashed the contents in his face. He sprang to his feet, and for the door, but she met him with a basin of scalding water, which she dashed full in his face, scalding him very badly. This closed the campaign, and in about twenty minutes the irate damsel was packing her bundle of reserve costume toward some other place of service.

POLITICAL.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the *Plaindealer*, Cleveland Democrats are about to organize a club favorable to the nomination of Thomas A. Scott to the Presidency.

—C. W. Wait, for over forty years Postmaster at Lynne, Conn., has, on account of old age, tendered his resignation, to take effect Dec. 31, 1871. Mr. Wait, who is now 82 years of age, was appointed in 1828, and entered on the duties of his office January 1, 1829. He was removed by President Polk, but was reinstated by his successor.

—Mr. Jacob H. Ela, of New Hampshire, the new Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, seems to have been afraid of the new Civil Service regulations, as his predecessor, Judge Barron, changed the time on which his resignation was to take effect from January 4 to December 31, on the same day that the nomination of his successor was sent to the Senate, so Mr. Ela might not be obliged to stand examination.

—The Hon. John G. Carlisle, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, has assumed editorial control of the Louisville *Ledger*, and, after the adjournment of the Legislature, he will remove to that city.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* has taken down the names of Grant and Akerman as candidates for President and Vice President.

—The Connecticut Republican State Convention is called to meet in Hartford on Wednesday, Jan. 24.

—Mr. George W. Julian, of Indiana, writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* to contradict the report that he had abandoned the Republican party and was plotting with the Democrats. He says that he has taken no part in politics for some time; that he is trying to regain his impaired health by resting from all excitements, and that he is not a candidate for any office.

Jewish Estimate of Shakspeare's Shylock.

In a very discriminating criticism on the character of "Shylock" as a representative of the Hebrew nation, the *Jewish Messenger* has the following:

The character of "Shylock" is to us one of the most interesting drawn by Shakspeare. It is dual, representing both a race and a class. As an embodiment of the Jewish people, "Shylock" stands forth in his love of religion, family and neighbors, but impotent to remonstrate against injustice, or to resent it. As the incarnation of unbending pride, he shows us the melancholy end of a high spirit, goaded to madness by slights, injuries and repression. As a Jew merely, without the pride, he might have lived happily, thriven well, and died beloved. As a proud man merely, he might have commanded armies and led Senates.

Rightly considered, Shylock is a masterly vindication of the Jew. Shakspeare viewed him from a higher standpoint than the dull level of common observation. He knew that a Jew was neither more nor less than a man, and he made Shylock one, with prejudices, perhaps, but with "senses, affections, passions." Nor did he make him a bad man in any respect. He found that the vulgar believed every human feeling in a Jew swallowed up by avarice. He refuted it by showing, at least, equal greed in the Christian. He saw that the Jew was esteemed strangely cruel. He portrayed him with almost womanly tenderness. He knew that the Hebrew was deemed averse to everything Gentile. He pointed out that he sought the love of his Christian neighbor, and was blameless if he obtained it not. But this was not enough to inspire respect for a character in the days of good Queen Bess. Many thousands of Christians, possessing all these qualities, and doing their duty in an humble way, were deemed of no more value than so many dogs. Humility, the carnival virtue of Christianity, was precisely that which was most in contempt, and pride was thought a truer voucher of humanity than the more amiable but duller qualities. It is with this garb of the cavalier that the great dramatist invests the poor Jew; and shows to Prince and Lord a spirit fierce and sensitive as their own. But there is a difference; they are insulted, and the blood of the offender stains their swords, while gentle dames smile approval. The poor Jew is spit upon, and dare not raise a finger. The lordling's wrath is short madness, and ends with legalized murder on the spot; the Jew's is protracted frenzy, which is not shown outwardly. It eats into the soul, consuming love, and charity, and reason, altogether. The Christian knight becomes a gallant gentleman; the same spirit dwelling in a Jewish usurer makes him a madman.

The Gypsy Spider Dance in Madrid.

Mr. Adee's Types of Castilian Vagrancy," in the January number of Lippincott's Magazine, contains this graphic sketch:

A strolling band of gypsies have made their way to Madrid from their savory haunts afar among the orange groves and Moorish ruins of Andalusia. They have pitched their tents just outside the Arch of Carlos III., in the vicinity of the bull-shambles, and are now fixed for at least and at most a fortnight. They came to town with one eye to business, the other to thieving. But very picturesque and comely are they here and everywhere, singing and dancing and sitting among rocks. There are men and women —children in plenty, too, but they are left at home, wherever that may be. The men are habited in breeks, shirts, jackets, leggings, sashes, and round pork-pie hats, all of brilliant tints; the women in kirtles, waists, gay shawls, and showy stockings, with their black, glossy tresses thrown back and decked with a bright ribbon or flower. The men have guitars and bandolins, the women castanets, which they rattle bravely. They are about to tread the mazy measures of the dance in concert. Away starts the music of guitar and castanet. Quick as lightning, the women, brown and beautiful, catch up their skirts between thumb and forefinger, and bound into a waltzing action sideways, without turning. Those of the men who have not instruments, caught by the infection, spring forward and join the women in the same wild movement. Clang go the guitars and bandolins, click the castanets. Swaying, stooping, gracefully keeping time with head and body, twisting, ogling, making at each other, gliding coquettishly out of reach, whirling, dodging, now gently, now fiercely, with here hate, there fondness, and always the delicious rythm, of motion and music in it, those wild, handsome people personate all the mad infatuation of passion in its very fruition. It is the terrible Tarantula, the spider dance, full of subtle poison to the sense.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. E. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott,	Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker,
REMOVED TO
326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.
A general banking business transacted.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

REMOVAL.
MATHEWS & MASON,
(Late BROWN & MATHEWS),
Merchant Tailors,
Have removed to their new and elegant Parlors at No. 441 Wabash-av., corner Peck-court. Reduction of ten per cent on all goods sold during the months of January and February.
WABASH-AV. and PECK-COURT.

BEDDING.

J. C. MURFEY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Bedding Material,
FEATHERS, MOSS, HUSKS, HAIR, Excelsior, Tickings, Eureka, Burlaps, etc. Highest price paid for FEATHERS.
256 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GILBERT & BREGA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
43 Canal-st.
Advances made on consignments of
Grain, Seeds, and Provisions.
Special attention given to buying and selling on MARGINS.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1855,
COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Central Union Block,
(MARKET-ST.),
MURRY NELSON, E. B. STEVENS. CHICAGO.

EXPRESS NOTICES.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will open, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, a Branch Office, No. 8, "Central Union Building," Market-st., near corner of Madison.
O. W. BARRETT, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Duke Alexis.
A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
114 West Washington-st.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods
At PORTER & HOYT'S, 130 Twenty second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

25c. CORNS. 25c.
DR. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 3; 89 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 9. All Right Salve for corns, 25c per box. Druggists have it.

German Black Lead,
In port and to arrive, 300 casks Double Hammer Amalia Brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

Bricks for Sale.
400,000 first class Brick for sale at Notre Dame. They can be loaded from the kiln to cars on the Michigan Central Railway. Apply to BRO. EDWARD, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 12, Central Union Building, corner Market and Madison-sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

To Architects, Builders, Railroad Companies,
And all who desire a good and permanent Roof.
OUTCALT'S
ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOFING,
Proved by 14 years' use to be FIRE and WATER-PROOF. Also, CORRUGATED METALLIC SHINGLES, in Copper, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, Tin, &c. Also, IRON BEAMS, DOORS, and SHUTTERS. Call and see samples or send for circular.
S. B. MUNSON, Jr., & CO., 17 North Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

ORIENT INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
CASH CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN, $500,000.
R. W. HOSMER, Agent,
393 Wabash-av.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Parties holding claims against this company, where their proofs of loss have not been accepted, or where they have not been presented for adjustment, are hereby notified that the offices of the company will be closed in this city on and after Jan. 15, 1872.
Jan. 8, 1872.
HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents,
NO. 67 WABASH-AV.
Office rooms of the above company for rent; possession given immediately.

NEW AMSTERDAM
Fire Insurance Company.
Parties in this city holding claims against this Company will please present their proofs, if not already furnished, to the undersigned, who has been directed by the Receiver of said Company to receive the same, at office of Miller & Drew, No. 112 Wabash-av.
E. A. DRURY.
Chicago, Jan. 9, 1872.

Republic Ins. Co.
I will buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents.
R. D. STILES, 334 Wabash-av.

Knickerbocker Ins. Co.
Policy-holders who have made no proof of loss will learn something of interest to them by calling at 45 West Randolph-st.
A. H. SIMONTON.

Garden City Ins. Co., and State of Chicago.
We will buy a limited number of Policies this week for cash.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
22 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY,
612 *Michigan-av.*
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
Steck Pianos,
Root & Cady Pianos,
STRINGS, VIOLINS,
And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Be Goods at Lowest Prices.
E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS. } ROOT & CADY.

COAL.

Moss Bank Coal.
We are now introducing this celebrated heating and steam Coal into Chicago, and are prepared to furnish it in any quantity on reasonable notice and at low prices. The attention of dealers in this city, and of Railroad companies, manufacturers, and others requiring the use of steam, is invited. We can also furnish it for points north and west of Chicago. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
OFFICE, 102 West Twelfth-st.
PERRY & MEEKER, Chicago Agents of the Co.

Cheap Coal.
We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price.
ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.
Branch Offices—773 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1864. Burnt and Rebuilt 1868.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
Lill's Chicago Brewery Co.,
Corner Pine-st. and Chicago-av.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1872.
Band and Hoop Iron (partially injured by fire), fit for making large casks and cisterns, may be had on application. Payment to be made by good paper or cash.
JAMES BRONFIELD, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF
Lill's Chicago Brewery Co.,
Corner Pine-st. and Chicago-av.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1872.
This Company is closing out the remainder of its PALE STOCK ALE, and will sell the same in 10-barrel lots, and upwards, at $10 per barrel, for cash. Casks to be returned when empty.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BRONFIELD, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago (Church of the Messiah) will be held at Bryant & Stratton's Hall, cor. Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., on Saturday evening, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clk, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business of the utmost importance to the Society. NELSON LUDINGTON, HENRY J. MACFARLAND, J. L. WARD, Trustees.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have established a tea store at
114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.
All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,
Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.
First-class accommodations for one hundred guests.
J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

STAR FOUNDRY.
217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Stable Fixtures, Flower Stands, Fountains, Chairs, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.
G. M. C. BRACKETT.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 339 and 341 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

Cash Advances.
I am prepared to advance on pure, or other property to be sold here or East, on fair terms.
G. S. HUBBARD, 300 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEELY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1841.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
311, 313, 315, and 317 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
34 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 116, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must contain a stipulation, in writing, that the Government may accept the proposal at any time on or before the 1st day of April next. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."
Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.
JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT, CHEYENNE, WYOMING TERRITORY, Jan. 4, 1872.
To be sold at public auction, on Thursday, February 8, 1872, and following day, a large quantity of Government property and army clothing. Among the principal articles are the following, viz:
20 horses, unserviceable for army purposes.
1,975 great coats, cavalry and infantry.
1,585 uniform coats, infantry.
4,772 pairs trousers, cavalry and infantry.
3,362 pairs stockings.
2,360 blouses, lined and unlined.
1,176 jackets, cavalry.
1,625 pairs shoes, pegged and sewed.
425 pairs boots, pegged and sewed.
58 stable frocks.
500 pairs drawers.
346 rubber blankets.
The other items consist of a lot of damaged Quartermaster's stores, such as paulins, harness, ambulances (2), tools, etc., etc., and clothing and equipage, such as blankets, haversacks, knapsacks, mittens, axes, spades, tents, canteens, ponchos, etc., etc.
The clothing consists of unserviceable sizes and partly of damaged articles.
Lists will be furnished to those who may apply.
Terms, cash in United States currency.
C. A. REYNOLDS, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Mr. MAX FROEHLICH has withdrawn from our firm, and Messrs. FERDINAND KRAMER and CARL KRAMER have been admitted as partners.
J. M. IRVINE, KRAMER & CO.
Chicago, January 10, 1872. 518 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
Geo. A. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, a "special" partner of the firm of Johnson & Abbey, Chicago, Ill., and Abbey & Johnson, of Akron, Ohio, has withdrawn his capital and business connection will be continued by mutual consent. The business will be continued in the same name as heretofore, who will settle the business of the late firms.
JAS. D. JOHNSON, G. N. ABBEY, General Partners.
GEO. A. BAKER, Special Partner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1871.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	10:30 p m	4:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	*9:30 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:45 a m

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:20 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*9:20 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Express	*9:20 a m	*8:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:40 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:20 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*4:15 p m	*4:40 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:05 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:30 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill, and Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ||Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	7:45 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	3:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*4:30 p m
Forreston Passenger	*4:15 p m	*12:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*5:30 p m	*9:40 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*10:00 a m	*1:30 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	3:00 p m
Momence Accommodation	4:30 p m	9:30 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*6:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific night express	†9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Sioux City and Yankton ex.	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Milwaukee express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:45 a m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	*11:00 p m	*5:10 p m
Green Bay express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Green Bay	*9:00 p m	*5:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	5:00 a m	7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	6:00 p m
Mail	5:00 a m	8:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:30 p m	9:30 a m

†Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

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The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 192 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 324 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Scientifically prepared. Separate rooms.

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DR. J. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

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REMOVAL.
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

UNCLE SAM IN THE OPTION BUSINESS.

The Collector of Customs for the Port of Chicago, acting in pursuance of the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, has advertised for proposals for the sale of land to the Government for the site of the proposed new Post Office and Custom House. The Secretary's instructions, in turn, are ostensibly in accordance with the act of Congress of Dec. 20, authorizing the purchase of such site. This act is a very proper and beneficent one, appropriating a reasonable sum for a decidedly necessary purpose, and settling the question of location in a way least provocative of complaint. That the bill was passed so promptly, and without any scandalous wrangling over this question, is a cause for congratulation. Any re-opening of the question, by an attempt to amend the law, would be unfortunate, because it would undoubtedly be made the occasion of an unseemly squabble in the lobbies of Congress and elsewhere by the rival localities and individuals. Real estate rings would be formed, almost as numerous as the squares capable of being selected for the coveted job. North Side, West Side, and extreme South Side partisans would be active for their respective interests, and ready, doubtless, many of them, to buy up Congressmen or strikers to support "their side." It would evidently be very unwise to overhaul in Congress the question of locating the Government buildings in Chicago.

It must be confessed, nevertheless, that the work of restoring and enlarging these buildings is not progressing, or even promising, favorably. We have said that the order of Secretary Boutwell to Collector McLean is ostensibly in accordance with the law; but is it really in such accordance? The law directs the Secretary to secure the whole of the square on which the late Post Office stood, provided it can be acquired by purchase or condemnation at what he deems a reasonable price. If it cannot be thus acquired *by either of these methods*, then the Secretary shall proceed to solicit bids from the owners of lots in the circumjacent section of twenty-four squares. The Secretary has tried *one* of the methods proposed upon the central or original site, and that the *less* likely of the two to result satisfactorily; and, waiving the better method,—that of condemning the desired property, and submitting its value to the arbitrament of a sworn tribunal,—has ordered the Collector to advertise, in a regular manner, for proposals for the remaining twenty-four squares.

Not only is the obvious intent of the law violated in this operation, but the obvious interests of the Government and the welfare of Chicago are sacrificed at the same time. The Collector, in calling for proposals, requires bidders to stipulate, in writing, that "The Government may accept the proposal at any time on or before the 1st day of April next;" but all proposals must be in before the 1st day of February. That is, the Government, instead of buying a site for its buildings, paying over the cash and going on to build, buys a two months' option on each of the twenty-five blocks lying between Randolph and Jackson streets, Wabash and Fifth avenues. Of course, the owners of the lots are not going to tie up their property with such an option without getting paid roundly for it. It is a time when every lot-owner in the business section of the burnt district is particularly anxious to effect a sale or a long lease of his real estate, or to build upon it at once, so as to develop revenue. The months of February and March will be an exceedingly important period with all such owners, and to sacrifice all the opportunities which will offer during those sixty days requires and justifies a considerable margin over what is the actual present value of the lots. Many of the lots have already been leased for a term of years, or conditionally sold, and, to get them free for the Secretary's grand option speculation, the owners must pay heavy bonuses to the parties with whom they have contracted. Hence, when the bids come in, in response to Mr. McLean's call, they will inevitably come in from 20 to 100 per cent higher than a fair valuation. Then, what does the present proceeding amount to? Nothing at all. The Secretary will decide all the bids to be exorbitant, and will proceed to condemn the remainder of the square which includes the original site. It will then be April 1, and the process of condemnation will occupy, at the rate which is indicated by the Collector's progress thus far, two or three months more, at the least. Meantime, the process of rebuilding the vacant area included within the limits mentioned will have been disastrously delayed, and merchants and builders who would not wait for the law's delays—or, rather, the delays which are in spite of law—will have been forced into some other locality with their business.

There is no excuse apparent for such a torturing of the law, and obvious throwing away of the advantages which the Government ought to have in this transaction. The process of condemning the old Post Office square, and obtaining a jury's verdict upon its value, need not occupy more than thirty days' time at the farthest. After this should be obtained, the bids of the owners of surrounding squares could be got in at once, published, and a bargain made for the cheapest of them. This course would secure to the Government the best bargain obtainable, and benefit the city not one tithe as much by the million or two of dollars which the sale would bring hither for investment, as by its setting free all the territory in question for ordinary business purposes, and settling many serious and damaging doubts about localities. The course which the Secretary and the Collector have marked out cannot, by any possibility, result favorably either to the Government or to Chicago. The only party which it can possibly benefit is some ring of speculators who may happen to know better than others which way the Government cat is going to jump.

Under the administration of M. Thiers, the French Republic has reached the verge of failure. However excellent he may have been as an historian, as a ruler he has proved himself incompetent, old-fogyish, and inconsistent. He has done nothing which has called for favorable criticism, but much which has called for universal censure. Madame Thiers, on the other hand, has set herself at work upon reform, and, whether she succeeds or not, she will deserve the gratitude of the public for her efforts in this direction. Under the old *regime*, Eugenie set the fashions for the world, and issued her mandates in arbitrary style. Her authority was never questioned. When she changed her *coiffure*, all of her sisters, both plebeian and aristocratic, changed theirs. When she appeared in hoop-skirts, presto! every other woman, from the belle of Hong Kong, round the globe, to the squaw on our Western Plains, arrayed herself in all the amplitude of steel. It remains now to be seen whether the edicts of Madame Thiers will meet with like obedience. She has taken off her false hair, and "invited," as the French express it, all the ladies of her circle to do the same. The result has sent a pang to the hearts of hair-dressers and hair-dealers. The French women are pulling all the hair off, and chignons, curls, plaits, and frizettes are given to the winds. The reform has not yet crossed the French frontiers. It may never. But if women could only be made to understand how much might be made in economy, and how much might be gained in beauty, the edict of the better half of the President of the French Republic would not long go unrecognized. As the reform proposed by Madame Thiers, however, is a remarkably sensible one, we do not expect to see it very generally adopted.

THE MUTINY AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A mutiny has broken out against Civil Service Reform. The President had ordered that the rules and regulations for admission into the Civil Service, reported by the Commission of which Mr. Curtis was Chairman, should go into operation on Jan. 1, and here, on the 10th of January, there is an outburst of wrath among Senators and Representatives whose right to make appointments is no longer recognized. Senatorial and Representative designations to office have no longer any peculiar force, and the candidate selected by Senator Pomeroy for an office in the Civil Service is no longer appointed as a matter of course, but is referred to the Examining Committee to ascertain whether he is competent! The Civil Service Commission reported that the President, under the old *regime*, was a mere office-broker to fill contracts made by Senators and Representatives. The President accepted that report, endorsed its statements and its enumeration of the evils of the present system, and ordered that, to the extent recommended by the Commission, all appointments shall hereafter be made by competitive examination, and that no person shall be appointed who is not pronounced qualified by the examiners.

This decision in no way interfered with any lawful or proper authority or function of Senators or Representatives. But that it has interfered with the exercise of a power which they have usurped, and which they hold under the implied threat of opposing the Administration, is manifest. The struggle has come. Will Senators and Representatives yield the patronage for which they have pledged their support; or will the President take back the great and wholesome order of reform, under the threat of these Senators to oppose and defeat him? Senator Carpenter sounds the alarm. He will not send his candidates for office to a board of schoolmasters to get their commissions. Why should he do so? Was it for this that he supported San Domingo? If he yields his power to designate men for office now, where will this thing stop? How long before Senators will be utterly bereft of patronage, and be forced to ask a re-election upon no other grounds than their personal fitness, the complexion of their record, and their intellectual capacity?

Senator Carpenter does not mistake the effects of Civil Service Reform, the first chapter of which has so unduly excited him. It *has for its object* the making of the President independent of Senators and Representatives, and Senators and Representatives independent of the President. Senator Carpenter does not mistake the effect of depriving members of Congress of this mastery over the Executive. By depriving them of a patronage which the Constitution prohibited them from exercising, Congress will be relieved of the presence of all that class of Senators and Representatives whose election has been procured by, and whose re-election depends upon, the maintenance in their States and districts of a corps of officials whose first duty is to pack nominating conventions and corrupt Legislatures to secure the re-election of their patrons. Civil Service Reform, now partially put in operation, when carried to its full extent, will sweep away the whole corrupt and debasing machinery by whose aid the halls of Congress have been so largely filled with weak and dishonest speculators and adventurers. Mr. Carpenter, it is proper to say, did not obtain his own election by such means, but rather in spite of them. Why should he desire to perpetuate the bad system?

The howling in Congress over the rejection of Senatorial and Representative appointments to office shows that the first blow for Civil Service Reform has struck home. The corrupt and debasing system has received a shock, and Senators and Representatives are the first to cry out with pain. The country will rejoice, and, the louder the cries among those who dabble in the present corrupt system of appointment, the more will the country applaud. The people will now have an opportunity to know who are the real supporters of the President in the useful work to which he has given his approval. If he is to be set upon by his own champions, like Actæon eaten by his own dogs, it is possible that he may find friends enough to make good the loss, from among those who have not been sufficiently enamored of his Administration heretofore to desire a continuance of it.

OUR NAVAL RESOURCES.

The recent threatening aspects of our relations with Spain, which is now happily changed, if there is any truth in the official statement to General Sherman, at Madrid, that there is no difference between Spain and the United States which cannot be settled diplomatically, and the startling announcement by Minister Sickles, that the Spanish navy could wipe our navy out of existence in two weeks, has set an "Observer" in the New York *Herald* to work upon the *Navy Register*. The results of his investigation are not calculated to induce much national glorification nor is it likely, after reading them, that we shall longer indulge in that pleasant self-deception, that we are the rulers of the seas. The result is no less surprising with regard to our own naval resources, than is Mr. Sickles' statement with reference to the Spanish navy. We have so long been accustomed to regard Spain as a third-rate power, hopelessly sunk in debt, expending its resources in revolutions and counter-revolutions, and gradually eating itself up, that there is probably hardly a person in the United States who supposed that Spain had any considerable number of vessels worth calling a navy, much less that she had a navy powerful enough in two weeks time to send our Armada to the bottom of the seas. There is probably scarcely a person who did not regard Mr. Sickles' announcement as a piece of national underrating, to be taken with a grain of salt, and that the atmosphere of Madrid and the influence of a Spanish wife had afflicted him with visions of those same castles in the air which the Spaniards now and then see above the Pyrenees. The investigations of "Observer," however, among the figures and facts of the *Navy Register*, show that Mr. Sickles was not far out of the way in his statement, and that, whatever may be the condition of the Spanish navy, our own is in such a state of masterly inefficiency that the wiping-out process would not be so difficult an affair as it would seem.

The analysis of the list of vessels in the *Register* show that of the "first-rates," there is not one liner,—nothing heavier than a wooden frigate. Out of the twelve, six are fit for duty, four will be rotten at the expiration of their present service, and two, which are in the docks, owing to suspension of work upon them, are rotting faster than they are being repaired. There are fifteen "second-rates," in which class sloops-of-war are included. Five of these fifteen are available. Five are in ordinary,—which means they are turned out like old horses, being no longer fit for service. Four are repairing, and one, unfit to cruise, has been put in special service. In the "third-rates," or gunboats of the larger size, eight of the twelve are in tolerable order, and the other four are rotting in ordinary. Of the "fourth-rates," or regular gunboats, there are eleven. Seven are available, and four are undergoing the same economical process of rotting. It will be remembered that one of this class, the Iroquois, while doing escort duty for the Russian Grand Duke, recently, in New York Harbor, broke completely down, owing to worthless boilers. In the "fifth-rates,"—which is a miscellaneous assortment of double-enders, scows, tubs, old sloops-of-war, etc.,—there are nineteen, and eleven of these are good for nothing, and yet help to count in the showing of our national defences. Among these is a line-of-battle ship which was laid on the stocks sixty years ago, and is not yet finished. It is probable, however, that a single action would finish the whole of the fifth-rates, if they could ever be brought into one. In addition to these, is a goodly number of receiving, practice, and supply vessels and tugs, the most of which are, of course, only rotten hulks, entirely unfit for service. Lastly, comes a list of fifty-one iron-clads. Arithmetically, the list is a formidable one. It ought to be large and powerful enough, not only to wipe out the navy of Spain, but of two or three other countries thrown in; but when the fifty-one iron-clads are tested by the facts of the *Register*, it appears that four are on the stocks, rotting where they can, and rusting where they can't rot. Forty-two are laid up, and twelve of these forty-two, which cost a million apiece, never floated after they were launched, on account of defective construction.

Such developments as these are humiliating at best, and give point to the disagreeable assertion made by Mr. Sickles. They become still more humiliating when it is added that no vessels are building to replace those which are lost, condemned, and rotting, and that those which are receiving repairs are put into active service again with an economy which will soon put them out of it again. The United States can muster just thirty-eight available vessels for general service,—that is, for service in time of war. At this rate of naval industry, how long will it be before the United States will be without a fleet of anything more serviceable than ferry boats? The *Register* enumerates 179 vessels as the strength of the United States Navy. As we have already said, only 38 of these are of practical use. What is to be done with the other 141? The number is large enough. There need be no increase in that respect; but would not it be well to make some use of these unfortunate 141, before we talk much about war with Spain? Would it not be more economical to make these available than to allow them to rot and rust? Some day we may realize the melancholy fate of the wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl, and whose story would have been longer if the bowl had been stronger.

REPUDIATION IN VIRGINIA.

The ancient Commonwealth of Virginia is just now hesitating between the performance of a duty upon which depends her prosperity for a century, and an act of open and dishonorable repudiation. The amount of the State debt is not known. A year ago, the Legislature passed a law providing for the funding of this debt. On the 1st of July there was ascertained to be due by the State the sum of $46,914,208. This debt has been created or authorized by laws extending over a long number of years, and for a variety of objects. Large amounts of unpaid interest are outstanding. One design of the preceding act was to ascertain, as near as possible, the true sum of the debt, that the State might intelligently adapt its revenue laws to meet it. When the war began, the State owed $31,000,000 bonded debt, the interest on which was unpaid during the war. In 1866, this interest was funded. In 1867, the State paid but two-thirds of the amount of the interest falling due.

The funding bill of 1869 provided for the issue of a new bond, dated July 1, 1871, for both principal and interest of all the outstanding obligations of the State. The coupons on these bonds are made legal tender in payment of taxes. Under the funding act, a tax was levied, and has been collected to meet its requirements. Just at this juncture the Legislature interposes, and forbids the further issue of bonds under the funding law. It refuses also to appropriate the money in the Treasury to pay the interest on the bonds already issued. The real reason given is, that to execute the funding act by paying the annual interest on the debt would require a rate of taxation which the demagogues in the Legislature refuse to vote. Nevertheless, there is the debt, bearing interest. In round sum, the debt is $50,000,000; the interest is $3,000,000 annually. To refuse to pay the interest, by refusing to levy any tax for that purpose, is repudiation, and repudiation is the worst possible means to which the State can resort in order to encourage either capital or population to seek her territory. The debt must be paid at sometime. Already it has been increased 50 per cent by the accumulation of unpaid interest. The Legislature acts upon the theory that capital and population will more readily go to a State where debt is increasing with compound interest than to a State where debt is met by regular taxation, and the principal of which is gradually diminishing. The fate of Virginia hangs in the scale. The Governor has vetoed the repudiating action of the Legislature, but one house instantly repassed the bill over the veto.

Virginia may learn something from the history of Illinois. Thirty years ago the people of this State thought—or the Legislature thought for them—that it was better to repudiate than to pay taxes to meet old debts. Of course, Illinois lost her credit, and her people lost character. They could not buy goods on credit, nor borrow a dollar for any purpose. No persons wanted to deal with them on any terms. Immigration stopped. Emigrants passed through the State to Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. In the meantime, unpaid interest accumulated, and the State and her people, without credit, were helpless. At last came relief. In 1848, the people placed in their Constitution an irrepealable law providing for a tax which was to be continued until the whole State debt and accrued interest should be paid. The measure had an instant effect. State and individual credit revived. Immigration poured in. The State filled up. Wild lands were put under cultivation; the tax annually became lighter, and, though the debt has not all been paid, owing to the refusal of the creditors to take their money, Illinois is practically free; has become the fourth State of the Union in population, and her growth in all other things has been in proportion. The debt of Virginia at this time is no greater, proportionately, than was that of Illinois in 1842. We had not then a mile of railroad or canal. Virginia has both railroads and canals. Our population was small and scattered. We had few roads, and our settlements were separated by almost trackless prairies and unbridged streams. Virginia has everything that goes to make up a high civilization, except common schools. All she wants is energy, and especially the energy which knows that a public debt can only be paid by taxation. The debt of Virginia will not deter capital or immigration, but the refusal to pay taxes, the repudiation of debts, and the disregard of common honesty will not only keep these out of the State; but will drive the thrifty and substantial of her present population to other States, where honesty and good faith govern the conduct of the community.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

While the career of Fisk and Gould, as railroad-grabbers, has been brought to a sudden close, Vanderbilt, the original pattern in that line of financiering, maintains his own, occasionally reaching out and gobbling up a Western road, with which to extend and ramify his lines in the new seat of empire. But Vanderbilt is fast being overhauled by certain younger competitors here in the West, while at the South the Pennsylvania giant is swallowing up more corporations, and with them more miles of iron rail, laid or projected, than Vanderbilt ever dreamed of. The total foots up over 5,000 miles, all of which is either completed or advanced sufficiently to insure completion. Here is an inventory of the principal estates in Scott's Southern domain:

The Baltimore & Potomac Road, from Harrisburg to Washington, Fredericksburg, and Richmond,—to be running to Washington early this spring, and to Richmond by the beginning of 1873.

Routes from Richmond to Atlanta, *via* Danville and Columbia, and from Richmond to Charleston and Augusta, *via* Weldon and Wilmington.

From Atlanta to Knoxville, *via* Chattanooga, and from Knoxville around to Danville, to join with the first route from Richmond (this connection only projected as yet). At Chattanooga, important connections are made, with a view to extensive operations toward New Orleans and the Southwest. These operations are sketched by a correspondent of the New York *World*, who, after elaborating upon the routes already mentioned, proceeds:

> Thus having control of two main lines south from Richmond, the North Carolina roads, the chief roads of South Carolina, two main roads in Georgia, and the important lines of East Tennessee, it is ready to strike for Mobile and New Orleans.
>
> Owing to the depreciation of Southern stocks, these acquisitions have been made at a less than average cost of 50 cents in the dollar, and at a cash outlay of about $10,000,000. The campaign is being pushed vigorously and negotiations are in progress for the Selma, Rome & Dalton line from Chattanooga to Selma, Ala., and thence to Meridian, Miss., whence they will strike for the Jackson, New Orleans & Great Northern Railway to the Crescent City. It is also proposed, should the latter roads be unapproachable, to build a short line from Selma, Ala., to New Orleans,—a distance of only 250 miles, forty miles of which are already built. There is, it is said, a still shorter route from Cuba on the Alabama & Chattanooga Road to New Orleans, being only 230 miles. It is said that a favorable arrangement has been made with the Mobile & Montgomery line connecting at Calera, via: the North Alabama with the Selma, Rome & Dalton line. Negotiations are also under way, with the Montgomery & West Point and Atlantic & West Point Roads, which, if successful, will give them the command of all the important lines in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and two routes to New Orleans. Not content with these unparalleled combinations of gigantic schemes of railroad gobbling, its influence is also at work to secure the Kentucky Central, the Memphis & Louisville, and the Knoxville Branch, which, by building two short links between London and Jacksboro and Nicholasville and Stanford, will comprise the principal lines of Kentucky, and connect their system South *via* Louisville and Cincinnati, with the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Central.

This vast system (exclusive of the present Northern possessions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) foots up about 5,000 miles, of which, however, a portion is still involved in the uncertainty of legislative action. But this uncertainty is hardly worth counting, when the extremely pliable character of the Southern Legislatures is taken into account. If the scheme shall be confined to legitimate railroad operations and the development of a large carrying trade through the South, that section will be greatly benefited by the combination, in spite of the one-sided bargain by which the franchises of the various roads have been acquired by their new controllers. At all events, it will make the Pennsylvania combination, already by far the greatest in America in respect to the length of its lines, so far in advance of all others as to preclude all comparison.

The Pennsylvania Company embarked in this business of buying or leasing other roads with a view merely to secure feeders to the parent stem between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. They have now dropped that, and commenced buying railways wherever they can find them cheap and see a probable future increase of value. The theory underlying these enormous purchases at the South is, that this section of the Union, depleted and impoverished as it has been by war, is now at the lowest ebb of its prosperity, and that Southern railways bought at their present value must yield a profit to the purchasers. The risk incurred is, therefore, not so great as it would at first seem. The Western Union Telegraph Company was constructed in the same way that the Pennsylvania Company is now feeding itself on small railways, and did not find it a losing business.

THE RIGHTS OF TRAVELLERS.

The Massachusetts Senate has adopted an order requesting the Committee on Railways to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that passengers on railway cars shall be exempt from liability to pay fares until they are provided with seats. Of the popular necessity for such a law in this State there can be no doubt, although its application would reach a different branch of travel. In Massachusetts, some action of this sort has been rendered imperative by the overcrowding of steam-cars, and the indifference of railroad companies in supplying cars enough to accommodate the public. Owing to the thickly-settled state of the suburbs around Boston, and the fact that the majority of the business men in that city reside in these suburbs, some of the companies run between three and four hundred trains daily to way stations, and yet do not accommodate the rush of travel, although their rolling stock, in most cases, is sufficiently ample to do so. It is the evident intention of such a law to compel these companies to provide more cars. In Illinois, we scarcely need such a provision in regard to travel by steam. Our railroads are able to supply the demands of the travelling public, and the traveller who is obliged to stand is the exception. The exact reverse of this, however, is true in regard to our horse-railroads, especially in the South Division of this city. In almost every hour of the day, the numbers of those who are obliged to stand is greater than those who are fortunate enough to get seats. The Horse Railroad Company seems to make no allowance for the fact that the tide of travel has been increased since the fire fully 50 per cent, by reason of the great number of laborers at work in the burned district, and the influx of people from the North into the South Division. Notwithstanding these facts, there seems to be no disposition on the part of the company to afford the public accommodation equal to the increased amount of travel. A law of this kind, permitting the standees to ride free, would soon force horse railroad companies to provide cars enough so that all their patrons could have seats, and would be an actual benefit to the companies also, in saving the ruinous wear and tear of horseflesh, and, in the case of the South Side Company, would swell their daily receipts, as all, being within sight of the driver, would be obliged to pay, whereas, now, a very considerable number do not pay at all. There is scarcely any probability that such a consummation can be reached by statute; but it is pleasant, nevertheless, to contemplate a condition of things in which the public would be allowed to have some rights, and, if Massachusetts secures the benefits arising from such a law, she will, at least, receive the congratulations of her suffering neighbors, who see no way out of their miseries.

The latest in the regularly-developed order of fraudulent transactions which has come to light, appears in a suit now pending in the United States Court of Claims, in which Charles Wells is plaintiff, and General Alvin P. Hovey, late United States Minister to Peru, and Henry M. Brent, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lima, figure as the principals in a piece of very disgraceful diplomatic small-work, if the facts are as alleged. The plaintiff, according to his showing, was, in 1868, United States Consul at some small Peruvian port, and while so acting was maltreated by the Peruvian officials. For the outrages perpetrated upon him he made pecuniary reclamation from the Peruvian Government to the amount of $50,000. He charges that Hovey and Brent engineered the claim for him, and that, when they had got through engineering it and lubricating Peruvian machinery, his share of the $50,000 was just one-fifth; and that of the balance Hovey got $5,000; Brent, $5,000; Farrand, the United States Consul at Lima, $5,000; and two Peruvian officials $5,000 each. As they were not injured at all, he naturally feels aggrieved at such an equal distribution of the amount he had calculated would heal his wounds, and sues to recover.

The nomination of Hon. William B. Allison for United States Senator, by the Republican caucus at DesMoines, will be ratified not only by the Legislature of Iowa, but by the Republican party generally throughout the Union. Mr. Allison has been so long in the House of Representatives, and so prominent in its deliberations, and so clear in his record, that he has achieved a national reputation second to that of no man of his years,—for he will be one of the youngest members of the Senate when he takes his seat in that body. Mr. Allison has achieved an important personal triumph, and Iowa has secured an exceptionally good Senator. His friends are justified in congratulating themselves on their victory.

Philadelphia has been selected as the place of meeting of the next Republican National Convention. The selection is, perhaps, the best that could be made. Politically speaking, it makes very little difference where the convention be held, and the main thing now is the selection of a place having the needful accommodations in the way of public halls, and in hotels for the comfort of the delegates and attendants of the convention. In all these respects Philadelphia, perhaps, at this time, offers better conveniences than could be offered by any other place. The convention will meet the first Wednesday in June.

A number of very worthy gentlemen, led, we believe, by Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, are to meet in convention at Cincinnati in a few weeks, in order to take measures to insure the adoption of an amendment to our National Constitution, which shall (we quote) "recognize God" and "vindicate our claim to be a Christian nation." When there is so much to be done in the world, so much to be done in our own country, it is a pity to see time, and talent, and money wasted in such an attempt as this. If the promoters of the scheme push the matter, they can very likely get the amendment through both Congress and the State Legislatures; but a shrewd politician would see the damage that might result if he should be made to figure in the columns of the opposition press as a "blasphemous atheist who refused to 'recognize' his God." But, when this has been done, what good will it do? We shall scarcely be able in this way to buy the favor of Deity, and the presence of the clause in the Constitution will pretty certainly not turn anyone from the error of his ways. Far better, instead of "vindicating our claim to be a Christian nation" by unmeaning phrases, if these gentlemen would devote their time to making that claim a truer one. Acts speak louder than words.

Toledo has long been noted for its great expectations. It is the Micawber of cities, always waiting for something to turn up, always on the verge of a windfall. To be sure, nothing has ever turned up, and the wind has never blown hard enough to make a fall, but Toledo, like little Miss Flite, is promptly on hand every morning to accept that fortune which the court is to award her. The extent of that fortune is glowingly pictured in the annual address of the Toledo *Blade*. It has had an interview with the "Wandering Muse," and W. M. told the *Blade* of a vision she has seen "On the crude banks of the broad Maumee." It was a vision of the world's great city, with a thousand spires glistening in the sun, and a thousand streets running between her huge blocks, down which a human ocean poured. One elevator covered the entire Middle Ground, and the Custom House spread over the whole of Presque Isle. The world's Capitol rose in an area of a thousand acres, crowned with a dome to which St. Peter's is but a sugar-bowl. There was a depot a mile long, in which the trains from all the world arrived, and among them, some

> Steel-built cars with many a precious load,
> On the Toledo and the Shanghai Road.

Two of the future Toledo railroad routes are described quite minutely. The Toledo & Shanghai Road is to run up past the lakes, and across British America and Alaska to Behring's Straits. Crossing the Straits by a tunnel, it will run under mountains and the Chinese wall to Shanghai. The Toledo & London Road will take the same route to Shanghai, then whirl through Hindostan and over Persia to the Euphrates, thence to France and under the Channel to London, which,

> Sea-like, round him roars and breaks,
> And newsboys come and run with nimble feet,
> And shout Toledo papers through the street.

In addition to these feats in railroading, Toledo is also going into the canal business, and, by cutting an immense channel from the ocean to the lakes, will attract the commerce of the whole world to her miles of wharves and slips.

It is consoling to know that all these grand results are to be the work of time, for the poet sings:

> When shall this be? Not in the present day,
> But in a splendid future far away.

And the poet takes to himself, the consolation that:

> Though not vouchsafed to us, enough that we
> Lay the foundation of what is to be.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the slow-winged years may fly rapidly by, for the sake of little Miss Flite, and that she may not long have to wait for her fortune. Since the fire, we are no longer proud. We will take the back seat, when the time comes, with all due humility.

The brass-knuckle and Bowie-knife era of legislation has nearly passed away, but we occasionally hear of scenes which show us that the Darwinian theory of "reversion to ancestral traits" holds good. The latest manifestation comes from Richmond, Va. At a late meeting of the Common Council of that chivalric city, the members resolved themselves into a mob, and decided various difficult questions *vi et armis*. At last order was to some extent restored, and then, the report says:

> Mr. Chisell obtained the floor.
> Mr. Donnan tried to get it.
> Chisell calls upon the President to know if he has not the floor, and continues to call.
> Mr. Donnan said to Chisell, "You shall respect me, you dog; I will not stand it;" and he went for Chisell, but was stopped by friends before he reached him.

While Donnan was thus "going for" Chisell, reinforcements arrived in the shape of a certain Lieutenant Parker, who prudently sided with the majority, and seized Chisell. A lively little fight ensued, which was ended only by general exhaustion. The combatants are now resting and gathering strength for the next meeting. Rumors of duels abound, and certainly Chisell, who has been called a dog, could not more gloriously vindicate his wounded honor than by giving his opponent a chance to shoot him like a dog. Unless something like this is the sequel, this high-toned Virginian "difficulty" will have a striking resemblance to a New York Common Council row. In this latter city such events would perhaps result in legal proceedings, but in Richmond Judges are probably not hired by the year, and justice might be done to all concerned,—which would be unpleasant for all.

California is becoming Puritanical. At Oakland, just across the bay from San Francisco, there is an institution, half college and half military school, yclept the "State University." When Governor Booth was inaugurated, the cadets turned out in their uniforms, and formed part of the procession at Sacramento. This proceeding, which involved the loss of about a week of study, the San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks was perhaps justifiable, as it was important to produce a good impression on the Legislature who will make the University appropriations for the next two years. But the *Bulletin* has only condemnation for what followed. On the night of the last day of the term there was a grand "University Ball." This melancholy proceeding has awakened the *Bulletin's* fiercest wrath. It calls upon the authorities to suppress all such frivolities in the future, and hopes that hereafter the students will never be allowed "to occupy the largest hall in the institution for a grand hoe-down." The "grand hoe-down" was probably stupid, and possibly ill-judged, but the *Bulletin* might find a more deserving object of attack in the *can-can* which nightly crowds the two-score concert-saloons of its own city.

Three years ago, Deputy Thiers, of the French Empire, said in the Corps Legislatif:

> There is no danger in leaving the press unrestricted. Truth alone is formidable. Falsehood is powerless. The more it is exaggerated, the sooner it wears itself out. No government was ever destroyed by lies. A week of exaggeration and falsification wears out all the pens of lampooners and libelers. But a government needs time and philosophy to admit these truths. Everything should be said. Falsehood is never to be dreaded, no matter how widely circulated. It consumes itself by its own violence. A government perishes by force of truth alone—above all by force of repressed truth.

Three weeks ago, President Thiers, of the French Republic, suppressed two of the Bonapartist dailies of Paris,—the *Pays* and the *Liberal Avenir*,—because they published "a distorted report of a collision at Ajaccio between some of the troops of the garrison and some of the townsmen, accompanied with editorial observations insulting to the honor of both Government and army." Precedents for the action are to be found in abundance, both under the Second Empire and under the Third Republic; but there is a wide difference of opinion between Deputy and President Thiers.

Law is law in Mississippi, and lawyers demand the respect due the profession. But General Davis so far forgot himself as to "browbeat" Mr. Meek, whose subsequent conduct has belied his name. The offence was given last August, when the two attorneys were on different sides of a murder suit. A few days ago, they met again as professional opponents at Columbus, Miss. The offence was repeated. Meek, mad with anger, covered Davis with his revolver, cried, "I cannot endure your browbeating; defend yourself," and then, before the General could draw his pistol, shot him dead. The murder was committed before a Judge and a full Court. Meek is said to be at the head of the State Bar. Unfledged attorneys are in danger of going sadly astray nowadays, if they imitate their superiors, when the Judge of the San Francisco Circuit Court makes a murderous attack with bludgeon and pistol on an unarmed journalist, and the head of the Mississippi Bar commits a dastardly assassination in open Court.

We are not authorized officially, yet we take the responsibility of saying that Colonel George K. Leet and his partner, William F. Stocking, ex-sutler, ex-shoddy contractor, etc., on whom the Administration conferred a license to blackmail New York commerce at the rate of $100,000 a year without any risk, effort, or investment on their part, are opposed to what Senator Carpenter calls the Civil Service delusion. They are, like him, "forninst" all boards of "schoolmasters sitting at Washington," and finding out things which the people ought not to know. Indeed, they are, like him and all other strict party disciplinarians, opposed to schoolmasters *in toto*.

Brazil is determined to have a "paternal" government. The Assembly of the Province of Rio de Janeiro has decreed that all girls and boys, between the ages of 7 and 14, shall go to either public or private schools; has provided admirable schools and a good corps of teachers; and now orders that children whose parents are too poor to give them decent raiment shall be clad at the expense of the Provincial Treasury. The force of kindness could but little further go.

If the skeleton in every household has no surer *raison d'etre* than the two skeletons which are at present figuring in every newspaper as the last discovery in Chicago, every household should shake off its lurking dread at once. The old beef-bones which were found in the Tremont House kitchen have been immortalized by the report, the only sign of truth in which was the statement that "The remains could not be identified."

The Mobile *Register*, apparently in want of exchanges from which to "clip," publishes a two-column article mainly composed of clippings from the Bible. It aims to show that Jerusalem, Tyre, and Sidon were great commercial cities, and yet had not a tithe of the advantages of Mobile. The inference of the glory that awaits the metropolis of Alabama is plain, and the *Register* urges the citizens thereof to be up and doing.

NEW YORK.

The Fisk Sensation—Some Things Touching It.

Descriptions of the Men and Localities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Colonel Fisk died one day before the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, notorious to the end. There is a good deal of maudlin woe and maudlin sympathy for the defunct; but he would be a Colonel and an Admiral, and he died in a gory way. Everything appears to have been consistent and appropriate. He failed to have any last words, and nothing in life became him like the leaving of it.

HIS SYMPATHIZERS.

This morning, his funeral attracted myself, amongst other idlers to Fisk's little residence, in the rear of that noble pile, the Grand Opera House. Over the summit of the latter, a large American flag was suspended at half-mast; at the summit of the flagstaff, a huge liberty-cap. Musicians, in gorgeous red coats and epaulets, were assembling, and the soldiery of the Ninth Regiment, who liked the deceased very much, and profited by his patronage. Many of those militiamen are thoughtless, needy clerks, and, in proportion to the odium of Fisk, their enthusiasm rallied around him. Money is power, and some very honorable young gentlemen were dazzled by this man's liberality with what he got so easily. I know one, in particular, a good husband and an industrious clerk, surrounded with a virtuous family, and incapable of dishonesty, yet weeping over his Colonel, and furious at any proposition or imputation against his character. The hero is what you will. New York to-day seems to feel that it has lost its great public spirit, and the funeral pomp could not be more imposing if Alexander Hamilton had just fallen under the bullet of Burr. Bar-keepers, hackmen, and the classes which stand midway between the curbstone and the threshold, acknowledge Mr. Fisk to have been their *beau ideal*. He is sent to the grave like Tom Sayers; horses weep, and dogs howl, and the animate creation will not be consoled.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Fisk's house is a pretty, unpretending thing, of brick, painted light yellow, and ornamented with an iron verandah. The Opera House adjoining it, built with the proceeds of Western whiskey, and which has been the promiscuous depot of *opera bouffe*, Tammany injunctions, and a stupendous railroad, receives the remains of this redoubtable financier. There is probably no theatre in the world more superb than this, its long lobbies and *foyer* being brilliantly painted, and the auditorium lofty, spacious, and elegant beyond parallel. The great drop-curtain, the work of Russell Smith, represents the landing of Columbus, and is an adaptation from Weir's picture of the same subject in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The private box on the left hand, where I had once seen Fisk and Gould entertaining Judge Barnard and William M. Tweed, amidst an extravagant profusion of costly flowers and ornamental gas-fitting, while Mansfield held court in the opposite box, was now empty; while the late proprietor's large and imposing body lay stretched out near at hand, perhaps the most extraordinary of all the many pageants which had been enacted within those walls. There had been produced, under Fisk's curious enterprise, the very finest ballets, light operas, pantomimes, and spectacles, known in this country. The wondrous Montplaisir and the attenuated Silly had given the works of Offenbach upon that stage with greater splendor than the composer himself had ever seen in Europe.

CAUSES OF FISK'S POWER.

There was in Fisk a certain eccentric public-spiritedness which commended him to the Gothamites, particularly to the large clerical and out-of-door classes who subsist upon the monthly sensation. He was a good deal of an American in his patriotism, and was fond of the American flag, the Fourth of July, and a band of music; and much of his time was spent in contriving something new for the public edification. The average New Yorker is no moralist, and his indignations are only exerted upon that which he can see. Success in New York is the one thing appreciated; and Fisk, amongst other abilities, had an eminent knowledge of this community, where he was a sort of great Artevelde. Save Cornelius Vanderbilt, there never was any man in New York with his power. Vanderbilt relies upon the purchasable power of money [illegible] in resistless sums; but Fisk used a large portion of the common populace to accomplish his ends. The Ninth regiment was his entirely, not only for motives of greed, but in thorough sympathy with him besides. The immense force of the Erie Railroad, although their wages were frequently in arrears for months, received a higher rate of pay than the employes of any other railway in the East, and Fisk was acquainted, probably, with the majority of all the persons receiving Erie money. His steamboat Captains, and even the deck-hands, could approach him familiarly; and with folks about him, such as hotel proprietors, leading gamblers, lessees of the theatres, and so forth, he had almost universal acquaintance. The manner of his death has temporarily increased the number of his admirers, and, from what I can see and hear, I should think that New York probably never had a murderer more unpopular than Stokes. This is an unreliable population, however, in matters of prejudice, and I apprehend that, when the spectacle is over, and the Colonel well interred, and when the trial begins, there will be some revulsion of feeling. A new *dramatis personæ* will shortly appear on the scenes. Instead of Mrs. Fisk's very decent and proper grief, we shall have the Stokes family up, and see Miss Mansfield playing the heroic for the other man.

FISK'S PERSECUTION OF STOKES.

It will be remembered how Fisk said that "When he put his hand on a man, it came down cold and clammy;" and the public mind can hardly fail to be apprised of the fact that Fisk was in the habit of dealing with Fisk as a purchasable commodity, and hiring it not only to attack private property, but also personal liberty. When Judges like Barnard stand hand in glove with men as unscrupulous as this one, it becomes questionable whether there be any method of redress save that which Stokes employed. By operating on the Grand Jury, Fisk had finally succeeded, after several failures, in having Stokes indicted for a felony; and it is not impossible that, by similar procedures, he could have had him convicted and sent to jail; whereas it does not appear that, if justice had quietly taken its own course, uninstigated by Mr. Fish, Stokes' liberty would have been imperilled. Thus it is apparent that a man existed who could send his enemies to jail, and use the rigors and disgraces of jails, Judges, and Penitentiaries to punish a person who had done no more than win the favor of his female and engage him in a civil suit for damages. With a militia regiment to give him personal protection, with an immense force of muscular employes acting in his pay, with the good-will of the desperate classes in a large city, with the immense revenues of a railway which he obtained by fraud and held by corrupting justice, it seems as likely as anything else that Mr. Fisk was bound, in time, to meet his man standing without the pale of the law and taking the law into his own hands, when public law was out of his reach.

HIS CAREER NEARLY TERMINATED BEFORE HIS DEATH.

Fisk's career had, at any rate, nearly terminated. The new Legislature of the State of New York would have removed him from the Erie Railway within two months, at most, and the divers sumptuous establishments he supported must have fallen to the ground when the vast revenues of Erie were withdrawn. Tammany was already prostrate; Erie was the next point of attack, and Erie was Fisk. Before the evil days had entirely come, Nemesis stepped in with Stokes, and the Prince of Erie departed, not without some dignity in his closing hours, and surrounded with very considerable human sympathy. On the whole, there probably never was such a career; it was to the last successful; he died rich, and with some touching circumstances of association, which show that there was something genuine about him. His wife, deeply wronged, came to his side when recognition was beyond possibility; but he had done her justice with his last testament, and coupled her name with that of his parents, to show that, after all, this prodigal son could purchase nothing more valuable with his princely means than that which the poorest of us may have,—to return to our father's house and receive the forgiveness of those we have wronged there.

A CREATURE OF OUR TIME.

Fisk was a fantastic, but legitimate, creature of our time. He was as natural to New York as Vanderbilt, Jerome, or Drew. A city which worships wealth, admires nothing but success, and is engrossed in the intolerable pursuit of commercial power, may expect, every now and then, to see some such mountebank stumble in upon it, like Harlequin in the pantomime, and make its sordidness contemptible by the ridiculous ease with which he shows us that the talents of mere money-makers and power-getters may be imitated by very coarse and illiterate folks. The man has gone, after his little act upon the stage; and the indications are promising that we shall now have more serious times, and that society will draw breath at the close of this career, and conclude that, after all, the only genuine wealth is respectability.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

The Grand Central Hotel, where Fisk was killed, is the most capacious establishment in New York; but it generally ranks as a second-class house, charging a dollar less per day than the Fifth Avenue or the St. Nicholas. It was originally called the La Farge House, and contained the Winter Garden Theatre, where Stuart managed with such signal ability, and Edwin Booth made his first appearances. At the close of the war, the name of this house was changed to the Southern Hotel. The theatre being burnt out, a carpet-merchant named Higgins bought the property, added two stories, and Mansard pavilions, and immense rear buildings, so that it will now accommodate 800 guests, or more than any other house in the city. Its proprietor, Powers, formerly kept one of the cheap European hotels just off the City Hall square. The Grand Central, as it is pretentiously called, is a sort of commercial travellers' headquarters, and its long, sprawling lobbies are filled every night with country buyers, and town-salesmen hunting up their victims. Fisk died in the midst of the multitude, as he had lived, and gave this inn a huge advertisement. Stokes, the murderer, appears to be a perfectly cool man of the world, and, what is singular, he has testified under oath that his relations with Mrs. Mansfield have been of a uniformly respectful character. The contrary is the general belief, however. Not the least remarkable phenomenon in the ever-varying mutations of human behavior is the fact that the splendid siren over whose charms this murder has been done, could fly from the protection of Fisk, the millionaire, to the side of a man nearly ruined in pocket and without any particular graces.

THE FUNERAL.

Fisk's funeral, which has just passed under my windows, was imposing, but not very long. It covered about four blocks. Fisk's own regiment, richly dressed, turned out with unanimity, and there were a good many carriages containing politicians, hotel-people, and masculines at large. There were no females, except those immediately connected with the deceased. The Erie operatives made a considerable feature of the parade, and Fisk's steamboat-folks were out in their uniforms. His saddle-horse followed the hearse, and the whole affair was dignified and creditable. It may be well to remark that, among the better acts of Fisk's life, were his prompt and hearty labors in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, when he despatched the very first express-trains through to the devastated city, and led the example in that unparalleled display of generosity whereby the world was made akin.

GATH.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Wednesday, January 10.

Lot 10, in Hilliard's Block 54, of w ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Sixteenth st, near Centre av, n f, 25x124 ft, with cottage, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 60 in Block 22, in Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $725.

Lot 9, in Pearce's Lots 17 and 18, in Block 5, United States' Bank Addition, dated Dec. 26, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 23, in Block 23, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 5, 1871: consideration, $350.

Cleaver st, n of Division st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $675.

Lots 47 and 48 in Block 2 in Pierce's Humboldt Park Addition, dated Sept. 25, 1871; consideration, $650.

Leavitt st, s w corner of Laughton st, 10 acres (except streets), dated Oct. 27, 1871; consideration, $38,000.

Burling st, between Webster and Belden avs, e f, 12 ft to alley, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $600.

Lot 30 in Seavern's Block 15 in e ½ Section 31, 39, 14, dated June 24, 1863; consideration, $450.

Lot 3 of Lots 9 and 10 in Block 75 of Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $2,500.

Fourth st, 175 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 25 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $5,000.

Hubbs street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $500.

Forquer st, between Canal and Clinton sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $900.

72 lots in Blocks 47 and 48, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Dec. 13, 1871; consideration, $29,000.

Milwaukee av, near Cornelia st, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 11, 1871; consideration, $5,000.

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD ON THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Lot 51, in Walker's Blocks 12 and 13, in Smith's n e ¼ of Sec 18, 39, 14; dated Dec. 27, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Sampson st, between Blue Island av and Waller st, f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1871; consideration, $900.

Sheffield av, between Clybourn av and Kneer st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $750.

Lot 29, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $800.

Lot 29, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $900.

McGlashen st, near Twenty-second st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $600.

Hubbard st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $800.

Canal st, between Adams and Jackson sts, w f, 100 ft running to river (except railroad), dated Oct. 23, 1871; consideration, $75,000.

Twenty-fourth st, s e corner of Boddan st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 3, 1872; consideration, $800.

Jackson st, near Throop st, n f, und ½ of 25 ft, to alley, dated Feb. 1, 1871; consideration, $1,333.

Jackson st, between Throop and Loomis sts, [illegible] f, undivided ½ of 25 ft, to alley, dated Feb. 1, 1871; consideration, $1,333.

Jackson st, near Throop st, n f, undivided ½ of 25 ft, to alley, dated Feb. 1, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

The premises known as number 56 Congress st, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 19, in Block 5, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 27, 1871; consideration, [illegible].

Lots 17 and 18, Block 5, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 13, 1871; consideration, $1,640.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 5, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 13, 1871; consideration, $1,065.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South Park av, s e corner of Forty-seventh st, w f, 300x307 ft, dated Sept. 12, 1871; consideration, $60,000.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Action for Personal Damages—Return of Indictments into the Criminal Court.

SUPERIOR COURT.

There was on trial in this court a case of Mathew Fitzpatrick against James Sinclair. This is an action on the case to recover the amount of damages resulting from personal injuries, which the plaintiff alleges he had received by reason of the carelessness of defendant in the erection of a derrick at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, in June last. The derrick fell upon plaintiff, who was employed about the erection of a house, for the service of which the derrick was employed.

A petition was presented for partition between Samuel D. Weakley, Lyman Baird, and others, of Lots 27 to 46 inclusive, of Block 1, and Lots 4, 5, 7 to 22 inclusive, and Lots 23 and 34 of Block 2 of Tyler's Subdivision of the south half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, 39, 14.

—George F. Lets v. Jacob Richnian. Assumpsit; demand, $1,500.

—Frank Ammon v. August Wallbaum, Johann Wertzler, C. Willard, and William Daefiker. Assumpsit; demand, $20,000.

—Chauncey T. Bowen v. James Baxter and Erastus W. Fay. Assumpsit; demand, $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

—Emanuel Brunswick brought suit in assumpsit against the Occidental Insurance Company, demanding $3,000. Samuel Salkey also sued the same company, demanding $3,000.

—There was restored a bill by Philip R. Hall, against Conrad Hoffman, to foreclose a mortgage on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21, 42, 11.

—An action of trespass was instituted by James McQuin against Francis Salter, the damages being laid at $10,000.

—Judgment was confessed by Peter T. Peterson in favor of Charles W. Perkins for $849.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury returned into the Criminal Court, yesterday, forty-two new indictments. It ignored thirty-five cases presented to them during the term. Thereupon such of the parties as were in jail, were arraigned to plead. Of these there were in all 22 persons,—males, 21; female, 1. Of the males 2 were colored. The indictments upon which these parties pleaded numbered twenty-two; there were two persons against whom there were four indictments, and one against whom stood two charges. The arraignments represented 18 larcenies, 2 burglaries, 1 murder, and 1 assault.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Inventory of Property Belonging to the Fire Department—A Fireman's Head Removed for Going on a Little Spree.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Madison Street Station. President Talcott was absent, and Commissioner Sheridan occupied the chair. Commissioners Reno and Chadwick were present.

Fire Marshal Williams presented an inventory of everything belonging to the Fire Department, including real estate and buildings. There are 17 steam fire engines, 18 attending hose carts, six supply hose carts, 11,850 feet of No. 1 hose, 14,200 feet of No. 2 hose, 21,750 ft. of condemned hose, two canvas carts, 18 canvas covers, 562 feet of ladder, 1,070 feet of hydrant hose, 75 lanterns, six exercise wagons, one truck wagon, 24 hose bridges, six light wagons, and 87 horses. The remainder of the property consists of chairs, tables, harness, furniture, tools, 130 miles of telegraph wire, 143 automatic fire alarm boxes, 24 gongs, 8 police dials, etc.

Cornelius Casey, driver, and Herman Baer, pipeman, of the steamer Coventry, were charged with disorderly conduct. One accused the other with "tattling" about him, and the accuser was called a "liar;" a set-to followed, which lasted half a minute. Both men lost five days' pay by the operation.

William R. Harrington, of the steamer Gund, No. 14, was charged with absence from duty without permission from his superior officer. He plead guilty. He had been intoxicated one evening, and thought it best to remain absent all night. His foreman, Sweeny, testified that he had these spells occasionally.

Off went his head.

The Board adjourned.

The Great Western Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would like to inquire, through the medium of your valuable paper, whether the Great Western Insurance Company, which has its office at the corner of Madison and Canal streets, is paying its losses, sustained in the great fire, in full—one hundred cents on the dollar? I likewise desire to inquire whether the company still continues to transact business, issue policies, and receive money? An unequivocal reply from the Secretary to the above questions would relieve the minds of MANY READERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1872.

—Mr. S. J. Hoggson, of New Haven, has recently invented a method of designing on glass, porcelain, or china ware, which will probably change the whole system of ware decorations in the country. The invention consists of a simple machine by which any design, no matter how delicate, can be traced in a few moments on the ware, and at a very much less expense than any of the systems now in vogue.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Narrow Escape of the Abstract Books.

The vault containing the abstract books of Jones & Sellers and Chase Bros., came near being destroyed, with its contents, yesterday morning. The man who closed the office, on Wednesday evening, shut the vault doors, leaving the gas burning inside, at full head. When Samuel W. Smith reached the office, yesterday morning, he found the light nearly out, and the vault full of gas. A few moments afterward Henry B. Thilke and Henry Brown, employes of Chase Bros., came in and lighted the gas, and the result was an explosion. Thilke's hair and whiskers were burned, and, a flame striking his nose, the skin was blistered and peeled. Brown, who stood outside of the vault, was but slightly injured. Fortunately, the employes of the two firms were present, and the fire was promptly extinguished, after the gas was exhausted. The books in the safe were but slightly injured; the loose papers, however, were badly scorched.

Personal.

The Hyde Park Literary Society, at a recent meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John J. Herrick; Vice President, E. S. Bastin; Secretary, William [illegible]; Treasurer, George Willard.

—At the annual meeting of the Third Universalist Society, held on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: Trustees, [illegible] Briggs, C. L. Root, J. L. Mulliner, O. Gatari[illegible], [illegible] Baldwin; Treasurer, S. A. Briggs; Clerk, [illegible] Monroe.

—James B. Runnion, of the *Times*, has gone South for his health. His many friends in this city wish him a speedy recovery and a pleasant visit among the hospitable people of New Orleans and Mobile.

—Charley Northrop, one of the most popular young journalists of Chicago, has returned from an extended trip through the South and East. They tried to keep him at St. Louis and New York, but he preferred a tent in the burnt district to a palace in either.

—Colonel Wood writes from Philadelphia, under date of Jan. 8, that he "has just closed an engagement with the great German Opera Troupe, headed by Wachtel, for the Globe Theatre, Chicago, commencing Feb. 19, for four nights." He is also trying to effect an engagement for the same house with Parepa-Rosa and her English company. The Colonel is getting together a handsome collection of curiosities for a museum in Chicago.

—The Norwegian pastor, Rev. C. T. P. Peterson, a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, having published an elaborate article about the Academy, the contents of which article were set forth in our paper for the 9th inst., received the next day a letter from the Recording Secretary of the Academy, reading thus:

> DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at the annual meeting of the Academy you were elected a special committee by the following resolution, which explains the duties of said committee:
>
> *Resolved*, That Rev. C. T. P. Peterson be a committee to correspond with such friends of science in Norway as may be disposed to aid the library or museum of the Academy.

Accidents.

A lad named John Zimmers, who lives at No. 690 South Jefferson street, was knocked down by a horse at the corner of Sixteenth and [illegible] streets, and, the animal's hoofs coming in contact with his face, the boy was severely injured. He was taken into the office of a physician, and thence to his home, after being attended to.

—John West, while driving some hogs to a packing house near the Stock Yards, on Wednesday afternoon, was knocked down by a locomotive on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death shortly afterward. He lived on Halsted street. He was 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

—H. G. Powers, Esq., of Evanston, met with an accident on Tuesday, which will confine him to his bed for some weeks. While getting out of his buggy he slipped and fell, breaking the bone of his right leg, below the knee, in two places. Surgical aid was promptly called, and the broken limb set and bandaged. Mr. Powers has been for many years an enterprising and public-spirited merchant, and very energetic since the fire. The Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison streets, of which he is part owner, was erected under his supervision, and its rapid completion was mainly due to his untiring labor and goaheadativeness.

Announcements.

D. L. Moody will preach in the North Side Tabernacle, corner of Ontario and Wells streets, this evening.

—The Union Club will give their last party of the first series, at Martine's Hall, this evening.

—Thomas K. Beecher to-night gives a "Star" Lecture, in the Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court.

—Holders of season tickets for the Second Star Course will be glad to know that the managers propose to admit them free to Thomas K. Beecher's lecture to-night.

—A meeting of the State Microscopical Society will be held this evening, at the rooms of the Michigan Avenue Free Library Association. The programme will consist of 1, appearance of vaccine lymph under the microscope; 2, iridescent feathers of the humming-bird and scales of butterfly; 3, diatoms from new localities, with illustrative slides; 4, crystallizations as shown by polarized light.

Miscellaneous.

The station-house at Calvary Cemetery, on the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railroad, was burned to the ground at [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning. The structure was a [illegible] frame one, and [illegible] the Catholic [illegible]. The Mulford Post Office was located in the building, and McGrath had a small store there. The total loss was about $2,000; not insured. The origin of the fire is attributed to an overheated stove.

—The carpenters whose arrest for working in a frame shanty within the West Side fire limits was noticed in Thursday's TRIBUNE, were arraigned before Justice Scully, at the Madison Street Police Court, yesterday morning. They were represented by counsel, who stated that his clients desired a trial by Jury, and asked that a jury be empanelled. The Court assented, and continued the case until this morning, in order to obtain a certified copy of the fire ordinance.

One of Fisk's Financial Operations.

Fisk saw, when, on the 2d of April, 1865, General Lee was driven from Petersburg, that his surrender could not be far distant. He immediately went to Boston, consulted with some of his financial friends and made them partners in his scheme. This was to get the news of the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the Confederacy for use on 'Change in London in advance of the mail. It must be remembered that the Atlantic cable was not then laid. A small, swift steamer, formerly a blockade runner, was purchased, fitted out, and sent to Halifax in ballast. Neither the Captain nor officers of the steamer knew her destination. The secret of the mission was solely confided to an agent of Fisk, who was the only passenger on board. Steam was kept up day and night, and everything was in readiness for a start across the Atlantic. Days went by, and still the steamer lay quietly in the harbor of Halifax, awaiting the expected message from Fisk. At length it came. It was dated at Boston, signed "Fisk," and contained but one word—"Go." The blockade runner started for Queenstown immediately, and got there two days ahead of the mail steamer. The agent sped across Ireland to London and commenced his operations. Before twenty-four hours elapsed he sold "short" (that is, sold what he had not got) $5,000,000 in Confederate bonds. He had orders from Fisk to sell as long as he could get buyers, but was restrained by a partner of one of the Boston men, who was cursed with prudence. But the operation was pretty successful; the "syndicate" divided between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, the proceeds of the "speculation."

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.

BRANCH: 493 Wabash-av.

Receive Deposits.
Discount Business Paper.
Draw Sterling Bills on London at favorable rates.
Transact a General Banking business.

FINANCIAL.

Letter from Judge Pearson.

Hon. John J. Pearson, Judge of the Courts of Dauphin County (Harrisburg), Pa., is a man who has won a wide and enviable reputation as a jurist and a business man. Under date of Dec. 8 he thus writes to Jay Cooke, at Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th inst. received. I am pretty well acquainted with the location and means of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the security it presents for its bonds, and consider the same [illegible]. If, therefore, Mr. Small, as guardian of Mr. W[illegible]man's heirs, or others under his charge, makes application for leave to invest the funds held by him as a trustee in bonds of the Northern Pacific Road, I should not hesitate to make an order to that effect. I have intended to invest some of my own money [illegible] that of some others under my care, in the same securities.

I have travelled over parts of the Road, and am pretty well acquainted with the lands, especially between St. Paul and the Red River, and know them to be of superior quality. The bonds, in my opinion, are perfectly safe, and are amply secured.

[Signed] JNO. J. PEARSON.

In the interest of minor heirs, Courts are [illegible] to approve only of such undoubted security as [illegible] afforded by real estate or government bonds. Therefore, when to these are added the bonds referred to, it is a high tribute to them, as affording ample security for investors. Bonds are for sale by bankers generally. We convert government bonds, or other securities, at highest rates, into Northern Pacific. [illegible] for sale, both coupon and registered.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, GENERAL AGENTS.

SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.,

17 South Canal-st., Chicago.

Also New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

Vault Doors, Safes, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

VACCINATION.

Persons desiring to be vaccinated with pure [illegible] pox virus, from the only reliable stock in America, can be accommodated by calling at my office, [illegible] Wabash-av., before 10 a.m. each day, or by [illegible] address. A. F. PECK, M.D.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

The Rothschilds proposition to take $600,000,000 more of the bonds authorized by the Funding Act, evidently means business, and their proposal is now before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. It is, of course, understood that the Rothschilds would not complete this operation unless there was a profit in it, though it is difficult at present to guess just where it is to come in. The only thing that can be safely assumed is, that the provision in the Funding Act, that the bonds shall not be sold below par in gold, will be evaded by the payment of a large commission, or by the duplication of interest or by some other means. Our 6 per cent bonds are now worth about 108 in gold, on which the 6 per cent interest pays about 5½ per cent. Our 10-40 five per cents are now selling for 99c in gold, and the new 5 per cents for a fraction over 99c. These figures certainly show that the legitimate demand for American securities in Europe would not enable the Messrs. Rothschilds to sell the $300,000,000 of 5 per cents and the $300,000,000 of 4 per cents—which they offer to take during the next twenty-two months,—at par.

But the experience of the calling in of the 5-20's of 1862 for redemption at par in gold, shows that the effect on the "called" bonds has been to reduce their price to a fraction below par in gold. If the Government had the money in hand to pay off the whole of the 5-20's, and were to call them all in for redemption the price of all of them would drop to par, and the withdrawal of so large a mass of securities from the market would oblige capital to seek investment in other bonds and securities. The process of changing the investment of so much capital would in itself advance the price of all securities which afforded comparatively permanent investment; in other words, the effect of this capital seeking new investment, would be to put down the rate of interest. Something like this might be expected if the public were persuaded that the $600,000,000 of new bonds proposed for by the Rothschilds would be sold, and the money applied to the redemption of the 5-20s at par. Holders of 5-20s, which are now from 2 to 3 per cent above par in gold would hasten to sell before the whole of the decline to par was experienced, and as the capital now invested in them would necessarily seek investment in similar securities it would flow into the next best interest-paying stock offered, viz.: into 5 per cents, and eventually, when these get above par by reason of capital crowding into them—into the next best interest-paying security. But the Government has not sufficient surplus in the Treasury to show a prospect of calling in any considerable amount of 5-20s. If the Rothschilds furnish enough money to start this process of changing the investment of $600,000,000 of capital there is no question but they will charge for it, and that their profit will come out of the Treasury of the United States.

There is, however, still another aspect to the proposition to turn $600,000,000 of capital now invested in 5-20s out, to seek investment in bonds or something else, at a lower rate of interest, namely: the effect it would have to lower the rate of interest generally, and consequently to make money more plenty. The effect of the purchase of $300,000,000 of the 6 per cent debt in the last three years, together with the calling in of $140,000,000 of 5-20s of '62 for redemption has already had the effect to make a material reduction in the average rate of interest in the year 1871, and is the main cause of the present abundance of money. These effects afford a basis for estimating those which would probably follow the inauguration of the plans proposed by the Rothschilds.

IN THE MONEY MARKETS,

both local and general, the tendency toward an easier condition is still noticeable. The effects of the dividend disbursements in the Eastern cities, and the flow of currency from the West to New York, are being felt now to a considerable extent in that city. In this market money is freely offered on demand loans on Government bonds at 7 per cent, and on short time paper at 10 per cent. Long time paper is, however, not much sought after, and borrowers for 60 or 90 days have to pay higher rates in the open market.

Exchange is firm at 75c to 80c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-20 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

Quotations for buying and selling bonds in this market, this afternoon, are given by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114 5-8	114 7-8
5-20s of '62	110 1-4	109 1-2
5-20s of '62 (called)	108 5-8	
5-20s of '64	109 3-4	110
5-20s of '65	110 1-4	110 1-2
5-20s of '65, January and July	111 3-4	110
5-20s of '67, January and July	111 3-8	111 5-8
5-20s of '68, January and July	111 1-4	111 5-8
10-40s	109 1-4	109 3-4
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109 1-4	110
U. S. Currency 6s	115 1-4	115 1-2
Northern Pac. Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	100	
Cook County 7s	100	
Gold Exchange	108 7-8	
Sterling Exchange	110	@ 110 1-2
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 1-8	109
Land Warrants—160s	150	152
120s		142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173 @ 175

The following quotations for bank and miscellaneous local stocks are furnished us by C. Granville Hammond:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	1.05	1.25
Third National	1.10	1.35
Fifth National	1.20	1.25
Union National	1.60	
Cook County National		1.00
Corn Exchange National	1.00	1.01
German National	1.15	1.20
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chicago City Railway	1.27½	1.30
West Division Railway	1.25	1.30
Northwestern Extinguisher	1.20	1.10
National Watch	1.02	1.07
Chamber of Commerce		.90

RECENT SALES.

$5,000 Corn Exchange National Bank, @ 100.
$5,000 German National Bank, @ 115.
$5,000 Chamber of Commerce, @ 80.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Gold opened at 108⅝ sold up to 108⅞, and closed at 108⅝. Loans were made [illegible] for carrying. Daily clearings, $49,000,000. [illegible] Government gold to-day amounted to [illegible] 108 to 108 71-100. There were sales of [illegible] lot at 108 72-100 to 108 74-100. $1,000,000 in one [illegible] 7 per cent gold loans [illegible] Money—In the forenoon [illegible] at 3 to 4. [illegible] were made, and in the afternoon [illegible] day. Prices as compared with those last night show an advance [illegible] on 5-20s of '65 new, and a decline of [illegible] on all others.

The stock market showed considerable strength throughout the day. Pacific Mail was the attractive feature, as was Union Pacific. The other stocks which have attracted attention were Lake Shore, Wabash, Reading, New York Central. Express stocks were lower.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Directors, who had a meeting in this city to-day, adjourned without taking any action on the subject of dividends. It is given out that no dividend on common stock will be declared; that one in preferred stock will be made at the rate of 7 per cent.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments:

Coups, '81	114 7-8	Coups, '67	111 1-2
Coups, '62	109 3-4	Coups, '68	111 1-2
Coups, '64	110	10-40s	109 5-8
Coups, '65	110 7-8	Currency 6s	115 1-2
New	110		

State bonds:

Missouri	93 1-2	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	63 7-8	N. Carolina, old	35
Tennessee, new	63 1-2	N. Carolina, new	15 1-2
Virginia, new	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	78	N. J. C.	109 1-2
Western Union	70 7-8	St. Paul	54 7-8
Quicksilver		Do pfd	80 5-8
Adams Express	90 1-2	Wabash	73 1-2
W. F. P.	59 1-4	Do pfd	85
American	68 1-2	Fort Wayne	95
United States	61	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	55 5-8	Do pfd	58
New York Central	95 1-2	Chicago & Alton	118
N. Y. Central Scrip	97 1-8	Do pfd	120
Erie	33 1-4	O. & M.	47
Do pfd	61	C., C. & C.	87 1-4
Harlem	117	C., B. & Q.	129
Harlem pfd	126	Lake Shore	91 3-8
Reading	115 1-8	Indiana Central	21 7-8
Mich. Cent.	116 1-2	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stock	31 3-4
Northwestern	69 3-8	U. P. bonds	92
Northwestern pfd	92	C. P. do	104
R. I.	108 7-8		

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Shipments. 1872.	Shipments. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,197	3,628	2,908	5,113
Wheat, bu	14,013	24,730	1,111	350
Corn, bu	160,585	67,285	32,883	6,524
Oats, bu	25,358	14,429	8,150	1,480
Rye, bu	2,784	1,029	752	
Barley, bu	5,900	1,150	4,537	513
Grass seed, lbs	69,420	32,495	22,000	
Flax seed				
Broom corn, lbs	8,470	34,800	8,520	67,850
Cured meats, lbs	89,920	131,437	1821,546	797,263
Beef, brls	65	70	305	65
Pork, brls	1,116	430	890	1,416
Lard, lbs	364,370	96,925	500,960	646,062
Tallow, lbs	15,030	52,880		
Butter, lbs	40,555	13,795	17,657	5,500
Dressed hogs, No.	2,500	5,631	1,272	3,690
Live hogs, No.	23,130	27,038	4,309	1,588
Cattle, No.	2,957	877	1,693	287
Sheep, No.	2,170	2,201	1,436	648
Hides, lbs	149,842	189,327	80,930	11,544
Highwines, brls	118	304	280	275
Wool, lbs		26,480		31,229
Potatoes, bu	2,181	2,165		
Lumber, m	420	148	372	525
Shingles, m	70	220	270	248
Lath, m			10	34
Salt, brls		60	1,165	1,115

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,250 bu wheat; 962 bu corn; 125 bu oats; 1,060 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 52 cars wheat; 361 cars corn; 41 cars oats; 9 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total, 482 cars, or 174,000 bu.

The produce markets were less active to-day, and the majority were dull, with an easier feeling, in sympathy with the tone of advices from New York and other points. There were few buyers other than speculative ones, and they took hold but slowly.

We remarked, in this morning's issue, that the majority of the elevators in this city are nearly full of grain, and noted two propositions made to prevent further crowding, noting that the Iowa and Illinois River Elevators are nearly empty, but seem to have been ignored in the discussion of the situation. It transpired to-day that the proprietors of these elevators have been consulted in reference to storage, that the Illinois River house will probably be used to store grain coming in over the St. Louis Road, and that the Iowa is just passing through a change of tenure; hence the outgoing tenants were unwilling to become responsible for the delivery of grain from the house they would not control when the grain was wanted. The incoming tenant will probably fill the house with corn before long. We may state, further, that the difficulty of lack of storage room is not likely to exist next winter, as arrangements are already made for rebuilding three new houses, which will have a capacity nearly equal to the five destroyed three months ago.

It was stated to-day that corn is being shipped east from Peoria and Pekin at the same nominal rate as from Chicago, while the cars are loaded with 36,000 lbs, and only billed as containing 22,[illegible]. With such a discrimination against her, it is no wonder Chicago is shipping so little. It is scarcely possible that, under such circumstances, our warehousemen can afford to ship out 1,000,000 bu by rail this winter, to say nothing of the [illegible] which the types in this morning's [illegible] down, instead of the 2,000,000 bu as [illegible].

[illegible] were very quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls at [illegible]. Some holders [illegible] would have accepted [illegible] willingly. There was very little [illegible].

[illegible] hogs opened out firm at $5.10 bid for [illegible] hogs, but declined when Cincinnati was [illegible], and ruled dull to the close, when the market was $5.00@5.05, the outside for heavy. The sales were 2,283 head.

Provisions were tame and quiet, opening with a show of firmness, but closing dull on receipt of depressing advices from New York and Cincinnati, joined to the fact of larger receipts of hogs than had been anticipated. There was, however, no decline in prices, as cooperage was firmer, increasing the cost of packed product. The trading was principally in pork. Lard was not wanted, and meats were inquired for chiefly in small lots. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.17@13.20; do seller February, $13.30@13.35; do seller March, $13.50@13.55; do seller April, $13.70@13.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.55@8.60; do seller February, 8⅝c; do seller March, 8⅞@9c. Green meats at 5¼@4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 5½c for short clear; and 6@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 5¼c for rough sides; 5⅝c for short ribs; 6c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9c. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8¼@8⅜c.

Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $13.20; 750 brls do at $13.17½; 2,000 brls do seller February at $13.35; 1,500 brls do at $13.30; 750 brls do seller March at $13.60; 500 brls do at $13.55; 500 brls do buyer March at $13.87½; 500 brls do at $13.65; 1,500 brls do seller April at $13.75; 500 brls do at $13.70; 200 tcs lard at $8.55; 100 tcs do (loose) at 8c; 100 tcs No. 1 do at 8¼c; 28 tcs do at $8.30; 250 tcs lard, seller March, at $8.92½; 250 tcs do at 8⅝c; 5,000 pcs green hams (average 14 lbs) at 8c; 1,500 pcs do at 7½c; 5,000 pcs do at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6¼c; 800 pcs do (average 20 lbs) at 6c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 4¼c; 250 bxs long clear at 6½c; 18,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅝c; 270 bxs do at 6¼c; 40,000 lbs green short clear at 5¼c; 50 pkgs brown grease at 6c.

Flour was less active, with no change in prices. There was a good inquiry early for low grades, but buyers withdrew when they found that offerings were few. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.25; 25 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extra at $6.75; 300 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 300 brls do (low) at $5.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring superfine at $4.75; 50 brls do at $4.60; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.40; 50 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 2,125 brls. Also 10 tons middlings (fine) at $19.00; 10 tons do at $18.00, both delivered; and 10 tons bran at $14.00, on track.

Wheat was less active, and weak at a slight advance on the average of yesterday. The market opened at $1.24½ for seller February, and ruled strong, advancing to $1.25¼, under the influence of a rumor to the effect that Liverpool was stronger. But New York was reported weak, and then it was stated that the private quotations from the other side of the Atlantic were made by parties in the bull interest. Our market soon sagged, and thenceforward little was done, the option declining to $1.24¼, and closing firmer at $1.25. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at $1.23½@1.23¾, closing at $1.23¾. Seller last half sold at $1.23½@1.24¼, and seller March at $1.26½@1.27½. Cash lots of other grades than No. 2 were not wanted. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27½; 400 bu do at $1.27¼; 400 bu do at $1.27; 18,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.23½; 22,200 bu do at $1.23¼; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13; 400 bu do at $1.12½; 400 bu rejected spring at 108½. Total, 43,400 bu.

Corn was less active, and a shade easier, being reported heavy in New York, where the prospect of receiving liberally from the West is inducing the placing of large quantities on the market, that have heretofore been held for higher prices in the spring. The rush of provision shipment will soon be over, and then more railroad cars will be available for corn. The decline was most marked on the deferred options, which, however, were not offered so freely as heretofore. Hence the trading was more largely in current receipts than usual. Cash No. 2 corn opened at 41½c, improved ⅛c, and closed easier at 41⅜c. Seller last half sold at 41⅜c; seller February at 41⅞@42c; seller April at 43⅜@43½c, and seller May at 45@45⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 19,800 bu No. 2 at 41½c; 100,800 bu do at 41⅜c; 45,400 bu do at 41¼c; 800 bu rejected at 39c; 15,800 bu do at 38⅝c; 400 bu ears at 38c per 70 lbs. Total, 180,000 bu.

Oats were a shade firmer, though reported heavy in New York, and were quiet and steady, the market ruling uniform all through the session, at 32⅝c seller the month, 33c seller February, 33⅞c seller March, and 37⅞c seller April. Cash sales were confined to 16,400 bu at 32⅛c; 2,200 bu rejected at 29⅛c; 600 bu do at 29½c; 1,200 bu do at 29c; 600 bu do at 28⅞c. Total, 20,000 bu.

Rye was a shade higher early, but closed easier, at 63c, yesterday's price, for No. 2, with one or two sellers and no buyers. Seller February was offered at 63½c at the close. Cash sales were 2,000 bu No. 2 at 63½c; 800 bu do at 63¼c; 2,400 bu do at 63c. Total, 5,200 bu.

Barley was dull, and again weak, at 1c decline, No. 2 opening at 62c, and declining to 61½c at the close. Seller 60 days sold at 60@61c; buyer the month at 62½c, and seller February at 62c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 63c; 25,000 bu do at 61½c; 1,600 bu do at 61½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 800 bu do at 49c; 2,400 bu do at 48c; 400 bu by sample at 69c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 34,600 bu.

The following is an official statement of the value and destination of the flour, meal, bread, etc., exported from Philadelphia to foreign ports during the last two years:

	1871.	1870.
England	$1,096,365	$74,627
Ireland	1,445,738	373,413
Dominion of Canada	24,278	39,091
British West Indies	782,164	694,114
Cuba	33,283	61,425
Porto Rico	133,339	79,537
France	9,658	
French West Indies	13,470	
Brazil	24,815	50,999
Holland	73,058	
Dutch West Indies	21,997	8,381
Mexico		2,748
Venezuela	103,795	66,486
Belgium	332,623	32,764
Portugal	55,055	50,684
Total	$4,148,695	$1,572,269

The following is the official statement of the value of provisions exported from Philadelphia in 1870-71:

	1871.	1870.
England	$45,170	$5,655
Ireland	4,800	
Dominion of Canada		
British West Indies	148,772	196,169
Cuba	56,794	134,849
Porto Rico	61,994	66,656
France	8,950	
French West Indies	4,015	
Brazil		2,427
Dutch West Indies	4,588	1,755
Venezuela	6,824	7,523
Belgium		680
Total	$341,382	$412,855

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were exceedingly quiet. Wheat closed at $1.[illegible] seller February, and corn at 41⅞c, same option.

Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

BUTTER—There was comparatively little doing in the market for this article, aside from meeting the wants of local consumers, and all low grades were dull and weak. Shippers were in the market, but were unwilling to pay the prices asked, and few sales were reported in their favor. The following were the current rates: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade remains quiet at former prices. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ontario, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices were firm and unchanged, ranging as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Were a shade firmer, as the low prices of the past few days have lessened the receipts. We quote: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.75@1.85; good to choice, $2.00@2.35.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull. We quote: Poor brush, $80.00@100.00 per ton; medium do, at $120.00@140.00; very choice at $150.00@160.00; and choice hurl, $150.00@200.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in more active demand, and firmer. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, iron-bound, unsalable; wood-bound do, $1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork brls, and $8.50@9.00 for flour brls.

CHEESE—Remains dull, without change in values. There was a light movement at the annexed quotations: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do imitation, 14 1-2@15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Prices are still considerably unsettled, though a majority of dealers are asking the following: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.50; Erie, $10.00@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.00@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $8.00.

EGGS—Fresh eggs were in light supply, and sold at 34@35c. Preserved offerings were quoted dull at 22@25c.

FRUITS—DRIED—No new features were noted in this market. Trade continues dull and the feeling is easy all around, though aside from apples, which were again lower, no quotable decline took place. The following are the ruling rates: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 18@20c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.85@4.00; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 36@38c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Dealers report some improvement in the demand, and the market is firmer both for lake and saltwater fish. There was no quotable change in prices, though codfish have recently advanced East, and the tendency here is upward. We report our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1, bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges are in active demand and prices are firmer. Other fruits remain quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported at the following range: Apples from [illegible] at the annexed range of prices: Apples from store, $2.50@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50@7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $11.50@12.50.

GROCERIES—Business does not improve, and the general market is quoted dull and easy. The following are the prices current:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21@22c; choice do, 22@23c; O. G. Java, 30@33c; Singapore, 25 1-2@26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2@25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 3-4@8c; Carolina, 9@9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-4@13 3-8c; A sugar, 12 3-8@12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-4@12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8@12 1-4c; C do, 12@12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-4@11 1-4c; fair do, 10@10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4@11 1-4c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@55c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 [illegible]; standard 6 1-4@6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4@7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4@6c; brown Windsor, 6 1-2@6 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4@10c; corn, 10@10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a 7c; common 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—The market was fairly active and firm, so far as pressed descriptions were concerned, but dull and weak for loose. Shippers and local buyers were operating on a liberal scale. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@16.50; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm at full former rates. There was a good demand for shipment, and a fair local inquiry, at the annexed quotations: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured 10@11c; green frozen, 8½@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby scoured, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

LUMBER—The market is less active, but firm at the prices of a week ago. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	46.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a21.00
Fencing	20.00a21.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a24.00
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	18.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $2.62 1-2a3.50 for A or Star, and $1.00a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

LEATHER—Met with a better inquiry, and prices were firm both for domestic and imported stock. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city per lb, 30a43c; kip, per lb, 90ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 28a30c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 26a27c; country upper, No. 1, 25a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.15a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 26a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 42a45c; harness, per lb, 39a42c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.50a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a80.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices remain steady and firm at the prices given below:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.50; roofing C, $11.00; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40s; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11-12c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle 20 per cent.

NAILS—Are in active request and prices are firm at the late advance. We repeat our list: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d per keg $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine d, per keg, $7.50; fine 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—No change was noted in the tone of this market, or in prices, trade ruling quiet at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 85c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00a2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90ca$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 78c.

POTATOES—The supply continues large and prices are still weak and declining. There was only a moderate demand and sales dragged at 90@95c for common mixed, and at $1.00@1.05 for straight lots from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices were generally steady, the only quotable change being in prairie chickens, which were in large supply and fully 25c lower. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per doz, $2.50a$4.00; turkeys do, 9@11½c; geese do, per doz, $8.00@10.00; do live, $10.00a12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50; prairie chickens, $2.50@2.75; quail, $1.20@1.25; rabbits, $1.00@1.25.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was again 5c higher, under a good demand, selling at $3.20@3.40 for fair to prime. Clover seed was dull and nominal at $7.50@8.15, according to quality.

TEAS—The tea trade continues steadily fair and for good goods the prevalent feeling is firm. We make no change in our quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 95c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@85; colored natural leaf Japan, 80@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady at the following prices:

CHEWING—Extra, 85c@$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@29c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@70c.

WOOD—Is in light demand, and prices are steady, as follows: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was only a limited supply, and transactions were limited. Prices remain firm:

Washed, fine, in good condition	55a62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58a62c
Washed, coarse	55a60c
Unwashed, fine	30a40c
Unwashed, medium	38a43c
Unwashed, coarse	40a45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50a70c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 5a15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,387	15,331	1,371
Tuesday	1,925	21,544	1,588
Wednesday	2,957	28,130	2,170
Thursday	2,700	22,000	1,800
Total	8,969	87,005	6,929
Same time last week	5,799	58,015	3,678
Week before last	3,886	21,903	2,115

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,036	2,486	854
Tuesday	484	3,982	400
Wednesday	1,693	4,309	1,436
Thursday			
Total	3,213	10,777	2,690

CATTLE—So far as the better grades of stock were concerned, there was little change in the condition of the market, an active demand existing, and prices ruling steady and firm at the advance gained earlier in the week. Eastern advices continue of an encouraging character, and [illegible] were out in full force, took hold [illegible] the pens of all really desirable "sharp," clear [illegible] for medium steers, averaging [illegible] at $4.75@5.00 [illegible] at $5.25@5.50 for well matured steers, averaging [illegible] 1,150 to 1,350 lbs, and at $5.75@6.00 for choice smooth well-fatted steers [illegible] from 1,100 to 1,250 [illegible] average. For common and medium grades the market was less active, and, under a too liberal supply, prices weakened. During the forenoon holders succeeded in keeping prices well up, but subsequently buyers refused to invest save at a ¼c off, and most of the afternoon sales were at this reduction. Of low grades, a good many remain unsold, and, unless there should be a marked falling off in the receipts, a further depreciation in values can scarcely be averted. Butchers and feeders bought liberally, the former at $3.00@4.50 for common to choice cows, and inferior to fairish steers and oxen, and the latter at $3.00@3.87½ for common thin coarse lots to good thrifty young steers of from 700 to 1,050 lbs average. The market closed quiet at the subjoined quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	$5.75a6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00a3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a3.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price
25	Missouri cattle	1,180	$4.67
21	medium shipping steers	1,160	5.12½
10	butchers' stock	1,069	4.50
14	butchers' stock	1,107	3.37½
14	butchers' stock	995	3.37½
47	good smooth steers	1,278	5.30
21	light fleshy steers	1,085	4.65
21	good steers	1,219	5.25
16	good steers	1,220	5.00
18	rough, thinnish steers	1,105	4.62½
23	medium steers	1,157	4.62½
22	rough, fleshy steers	1,144	4.50
20	choice steers	1,405	6.00
115	good steers	1,183	5.30
16	good steers	1,153	5.05
16	good, fleshy steers	1,215	5.50
20	rough steers	1,093	4.75
18	stock steers	1,000	3.60
17	light, smooth steers	1,023	4.87½
15	choice steers	1,370	5.80
16	stock steers	1,040	3.87½
21	stock steers	973	3.50
14	butchers' stock	943	3.25
16	cows	1,000	3.25
21	good shipping steers	1,400	5.65
20	choice shipping steers	1,371	5.80
10	choice shipping steers	1,390	6.00
13	choice shipping steers	1,429	5.80
37	medium shipping steers	1,266	5.12½
14	butchers' stock	1,038	4.25
50	medium steers	1,104	5.10
17	good steers	1,123	5.10
17	butchers' steers	1,075	4.45
18	butchers' steers	1,089	4.45
15	extra steers	1,300	5.25
24	choice steers	1,318	5.87½
55	good steers	1,277	5.40
17	good steers	1,213	5.30
22	rough, thin steers	1,045	4.25
23	choice shipping steers	1,274	5.75
15	butchers' stock	1,100	3.30
30	good steers	1,322	5.40
13	good steers	1,222	5.40

HOGS—The hog trade was again active to-day, and during the forenoon the market was firm and buoyant, the bulk of the sales making at a further advance of 5c per 100 lbs, or at an advance of fully 10c on the prices current Tuesday. In the afternoon, however, the receipts by late trains proving larger than had been anticipated,—the demand fell off, and prices weakened, the market closing quiet at substantially yesterday's prices. Shippers, as well as packers, were active operators, and a large business was transacted at $4.25@4.30 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.35@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.60 for good to strictly choice, with a few extra at $4.65@4.70. Most of the transfers were within the range of $4.30@4.50. The quality was excellent. The market closed quiet and weak. We append the following transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

SHEEP—There were no new features to mention in connection with the sheep market. The demand continues uninterruptedly active, and, notwithstanding the increasing supply, the advanced prices established early in the week are thoroughly sustained. Both local and Eastern buyers were operating, and between them every thing was picked up. We quote common at $4.25@5.00; medium at $5.25@5.75; and good to choice at $6.00@7.25.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 47 cars, making the supply 179 cars; decrease, 1[illegible] at the same time last week. Market steady and firm; offerings light and sales meagre. Sales of 63 head at 5@7c.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head. Market brisk and firm. Sales of 7,400 Indiana sheep, ranging from 85 to 97 lbs, at $4.50@7.12½; 615 Michigans, ranging from 84 to 90 lbs, at $6.00@7.75; Ohios, averaging 95 lbs, at $4.15; Canada sheep, ranging from 93 to 105 lbs, $6.31½@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,400 head. Market quiet and a shade easier. Sales at $4.50@4.70 for medium to choice; bulk sales at $4.55.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 29@30s. Wheat—winter, 12s 1d; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2 spring, 11s 4d; white, 12s 10d. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 46s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—1:30 p. m.—Pork, 5[illegible].

LONDON, Jan. 11—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞@93. Bonds, '62, 91¼; '65, 92; '67, 93; 10-40s, 91¼.

Bullion in Bank of England decreased £390,000.

TALLOW—45s 3d@46s.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Rentes, 56f. 17c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—Evening.—Cotton firm: middling upland, 10⅝@10¾d; Orleans, 10⅞@10⅞d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

PORK—New, 53s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Arrival of beeves for two days, 1,500, all selling quick at still stronger prices. Quality fair, with no extras. Most of the stock sells at 11@12c, quite thin going at 10½c; bulls, 8c; good cattle, 12½c, and would bring 13c quick if prime; 4 cars Cherokees, 6¼ cwt, sold at 11½c; 2 cars very thin Illinois, 5 cwt, at 9½c; 3 cars, 6¼ cwt, at 11¼@11½c; 5 cars Kentucky, 7¼ cwt, at 11¼@12½c; 4 cars Illinois, 7¼ cwt, at 11½@11⅝c.

Sheep—Are still scarce; 4,400 arrived to-day 2,300 yesterday; prime stock has farther advanced, selling at 8¼@8⅝c; one deck choice 132-lb Kentucky; thin lots sell at 7c, car 81 lb Ohio and 2 cars 8⅝c 75-lb lots sold at 7½c; 2 cars 92lb Michigan at 8c, with car 100-lb State at same price.

Hogs—Weak to-day, with 4,300 arrived; 7,900 yesterday; They are lower 4½c. City dressed sell at 5¾c; 7c for extremes; mostly at 6@6½c, with Western at 5½c@5¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Paper cambrics of all standard and popular brands advanced to-day to 12c. In other classes of cotton goods there is a general advance of fully ½c per yard, as follows: New Market A brown sheetings have advanced to 12c; Massachusetts B B do to 12c; do J. Mo 8 do to 10½c; Indian head 4-4 do to 10½c; do 78 do to 11½c; Appleton A 4-4 do to 14c; Indian head 40-inch do to 15½c; Wachusetts 7-8 do to 11½c; Continental C do to 13½c; Nashua R do, 13½c; do O do to 12½c. Hill's Semper Idem bleached muslins, yard wide, are up to 16½c; do 7-8 do to 15c; Nassau E do to 16½c; New Market C do to 13½c; do corset jeans to 13c. Amoskeag and Stark brown sheetings are up to 14c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Higher; sales 3,000 bales; middling uplands at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.30; common to good extra, $6.60@6.90; good to choice, $6.85@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.40@7.55; extra Ohio, $6.80@7.50; extra St. Louis, $6.80@9.50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring in store, $1.52@1.56; No. 1 in store $1.57@1.60; winter red Western, $1.62@1.64; amber, $1.70@1.71; amber Michigan, $1.70; white State, $1.65. Rye quiet; Western, 90@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 71,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 77c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 24,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54½@56½c.

EGGS—Firmer at 30@40c.

HOPS—Firmer.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9¼@9½c; Cuba, 8¾@9½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 23¼@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Beef steady and unchanged. Hams more active at 23@25c; tierce nominal. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles dull and heavy; short rib, 7c; short clear, 7¼@7½c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9⅝c; kettle, 9½c. Dressed hogs dull at 5⅞@5½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@29c; State, 22@34c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.25@5.75; extra, $5.87@6.37. Wheat firm. Corn firm; new yellow, 78@80c. Oats steady, at 52½@55c.

WHISKEY—94@95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 2, $1.22½@1.23, cash; seller February, $1.25; No. 1, $1.25. Oats firm; No. 2, 33⅛c. Corn held at 41½c for No. 2, Rye scarce; No. 1, 60c. Barley unsettled; No. 2, 62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; mess pork $12.75@13.00, with $12.50 bid. Lard, 8⅞c; bulk shoulders, 4½c.

HOGS—Live lower, at $4.20@4.25; dressed, better, at $5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—3,000 brls flour.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Western superfine, $5.75@6.50. Wheat firm. Corn firm; yellow, 67@70c. Oats nominally at 53@56c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $15.00. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8½c. Lard steady at 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93½@94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $6.50@7.00. Wheat in good demand at $1.50@1.53. Corn in fair demand and higher at 48@49c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 85@87c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 38@39c. Barley firm at 75@85c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; sales at $13.12½ cash; $13.00 seller 6 months, and $13.37 seller February. Lard, steam at 8½c. Bulk meats dull, not willing to sell; no spot sales, asking 5¼, 6½@6c; sales of 300,000 lbs clear ribs at 6¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7¼@7½c.

HOGS—Heavy receipts depress the market at $4.25@4.50. Receipts, 10,000.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 88c.

GREEN MEATS—Dull, holders not willing to make concessions, at 4¼@4½c; shoulders, 5¼@5½c sides, 7½c; light hams, 7½@8c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Firm at 20@20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine winter $5.50@5.70; extra, $5.75@6.10; XX, $6.25@6.60. Wheat—Spring unchanged; winter stiff and held higher, buyers off; No. 3 red salable at $1.52@1.53; held at $1.55; sales No. 2 red at $1.60. Corn firm mixed on track, 41@41c; No. 2 in elevator, 41½@42c. Oats quiet; mixed on track, 35½c; No. 2 in elevator, 38c. Barley quiet; choice Iowa spring, 75c. Rye firm; 80@82c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $13.00. Dry salt meats firm for jobbing and order lots; packers sold shoulders at 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c; good demand for round lots loose at lower rates, but holders refused to make concessions. Bacon steady; clear rib, seller March, 7½c; order lots shoulders, 6½c. Lard quiet; 8½@8¾c.

HOGS—Lower; buyers off; $4.00@4.25.

CATTLE—Firm; $2.50@5.25.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, No. 1 red winter held nominally at $1.47@1.48; No. 2, $1.38@1.39. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet, at 21@21½c for car lots; 22@22½c for small lots. Crude firm at $4.90@5.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Active but steady; middling uplands, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Extra family at $6.50. Wheat firm; $1.60@1.70; stock very light—all held by millers. Corn firm; shelled sacked selling at 48c. Oats at 50c sacked. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Active and firm; mess pork, $14.50 cash; $14.00 on orders. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c; sugar cured hams, 13½c; plain, 12½c. Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 7½c. Lard, 9@10¼c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady, at 88@89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $7.25; XX, $7.50; XXX, $8.00. Corn in moderate demand at 70@71c. Oats quiet at 60c.

BRAN—$1.08.

HAY—Firmer at $32.00; choice, $35.

PROVISIONS—Firm at $14.25@14.50. Others unchanged. All branches of trade outside of the necessaries of life are extremely dull.

MONETARY—Sterling, 118¾; sight, ¼ discount; gold, 109¼.

COTTON—Firm; sales of 3,500 bales good ordinary at 19⅞; low middling, 20¼c. Receipts, 6,190 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 6,740 bales; to New York, 962 bales; stock, 197,086 bales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and shade lower; high mixed, 50½c; low do, 47½c; yellow, 48½@49c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$6.10.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

On Tuesday last, a resident of Peoria, 89 years of age, took his first ride on a railroad train.

—The Galena Gazette announces the striking of a new lode, two miles north of Sinsinawa Mound, where the lead is in chunks weighing several thousand pounds each.

—The Rock Island Union says that large numbers of men, thrown out of employment by the suspension of government work at that point, are daily leaving for Chicago. Many of the best mechanics in all branches are among the number.

—W. B. Michaels, a defaulter, from Girard, Ill., was captured at Grand Island, Neb., on Saturday night last.

—At Golconda the schools have been closed, and at Metropolis both Sunday School and church services suspended in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox.

—John Van Duesen raised 125 bushels of ear corn on one acre, in Warren village, last summer. This would give about 84 bushels of shelled corn.

WISCONSIN.

General Capron, now in the service of the Japanese Government, has entered into negotiations with several extensive farmers in Waukesha County for a supply of seed grains. An instalment of corn, oats, and wheat has already gone forward.

—The brewery of G. Anderson & Co., of Marinette, was burned on Monday evening.

—The Peshtigo Company is banking logs at the rate of 1,000,000 feet per day.

—Insurance companies lost but $500 in Waukesha in 1871.

—John Turner came into office as District Attorney of Juneau County on Monday last, and in three hours caused the incarceration of all the inmates of a disorderly house at New Lisbon. It was a notorious "fence," and had been the scene of a suspected murder.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Sarah Hall died in Detroit on Monday last. She was born in Devonshire, England, July 20, 1771, and was married sixty-five years ago. She came to this country in the last passenger ship that left England previous to the declaration of war in 1812. She lived in New York State for thirty-eight years, and in 1850 made Detroit her residence, where she has lived since, up to the time of her death. She leaves a son, Mr. Richard Hall, two daughters, and several grandchildren.

—On a tree belonging to J. H. King, of Port Huron, seven oranges have this winter ripened.

—The Iosco Gazette says: Idle men are at a discount on the shore this winter, and are rarely seen. Everybody that wants work can get it, and at remunerative wages.

—The various library societies of Grand Rapids have been consolidated, and five rooms secured in Seward's new block.

—The Saginaw Enterprise is informed that the sale of $16,000, or more, acres of pine lands belonging to the Isabella Indians, or rather of the pine timber on the same, has been consummated within a day or two at the office of the Indian agency, lately removed to Saginaw City, by Mr. Betts.

—Mr. Lowder, of Wenona, relieves his feelings in the Herald as follows:

Whereas, my wife, Dora S., has abandoned my bed and board without just cause or provocation, having been for many years an admirer of the free love principles, chosen the life of mistress to C. W. Pawling, a Baptist preacher, rather than the society of her friends and family; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. SAMUEL LOWDER.

—Luther Boyden, one of the first settlers in Washtenaw County, died on the 9th. He was a native of Connecticut, and settled in the town of Webster in 1826. His son, who died in California in 1855, was the first male child born in Washtenaw County.

—The News says the mill company at Port Austin are about building a railroad from that point fifteen miles directly south into the woods, that being the only means by which a large amount of pine and other valuable timber can be reached.

—The recent wanton murder of the Polander, Conkey, at Manistee, has aroused the people, who seem determined to suppress the liquor traffic. John Springhorn, who furnished the liquor that caused the murder, was fined $50 and costs for the second offense, and immediately arrested and fined $100 for the third offense and sent to jail for three months. Action has also been commenced against him for damages by the murdered man's family, and his property has been seized.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Charles R. Mills, of Newmarket, N. H., shot a hawk on Christmas morning which measured four feet from tip to tip of wing. She never fired off a gun before.

—Clergymen are more frequently mentioned in wills than physicians. The late Sir Roderick I. Murchison left his physician $5,000.

—"I am glad this job is done," said Edward Porter, as he fastened the last shingle on a roof at Newburyport, Mass. A second afterward he fell to the frozen ground, a distance of thirty feet, smashing his head to a jelly.

—Mr. Samuel Hunter, of Maine, was married the other day at the age of 96.

Frank Vizetelly, the American correspondent of the Illustrated London News, was drowned recently, while on his way to the Cape of Good Hope.

—Annie Lord, the daughter of a bathing attendant at Lynmouth, England, recently received a medal from the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a lady who, last August, was swept out to sea, and was brought insensible to shore by her rescuer.

—Mrs. Nathaniel Weed, of Connecticut, has appeared to the courts to break the will of her late husband, which was changed just before his death so that she only has the use of $5,000, while the rest of the estate, worth $600,000, is given to an only son, and at the son's death to his heirs.

—Dr. Wines, Secretary of the National Prison Association, has received a commission from President Juarez, authorizing him to represent the Mexican Government at the International Penitentiary Congress at London, and accompanied by an earnest request that he will accept the appointment.

—The Fredricksburg (Va.) Star records the death of Mrs. Cloe Flatford, aged 118, who had smoked and chewed for 100 years, and of Abby West (colored), who died at Dumfries, aged 99, and whose "pipe was her constant companion."

—The late Joseph Gillott, the pen-maker, of Birmingham, Eng., commenced the manufacture of pens in 1822, and introduced great improvements in the steel pen, making it of thinner and more elastic steel, and of higher finish and temper. Mr. Gillott was immensely rich.

—Mr. J. W. Gregory, aged 70, well known for the past forty years in various reform movements, died in New York, Jan. 1, of paralysis. He was a native of England, but had lived in America thirty-five or forty years. In early life Mr. Gregory was a skilled agriculturist. During the early days of California he established "Gregory's New York and California Express." For many years he had been a member of the Farmers' Club. Of late he had been an agent for the introduction of the Ramie plant and the castor bean in the South. He helped to establish the Cosmopolitan Conference, and was its first Secretary. He had also been intimately connected with the International Workingmen's Association in New York city.

—Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, is Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in this country,—that is, being the Minister longest resident here, he has, by courtesy, the right to head and speak for the diplomats accredited here, on occasions of ceremony, etc., which are not formal or official in character. The absence of Madame Catacazy removes from Madame Blacque's path one of two rivals who contested with her the palm of beauty and social attractiveness. Madame Garcia, wife of the Argentine Minister, is the only one who disputes the title of the Greek lady to wear the crown. Madame Blacque's ill health keeps her out of society this winter.

—Grace Greenwood, in her lecture on "The Heroic in Common Life," tells a story of the wife of a member of the Arizona Legislature, whose house, when her husband was absent on his legislative duties, was attacked by Indians. She shot six, and the next day wrote to her husband: "Dear John, the Apaches attacked the ranche. I have won the fight. You need not come yourself, but send some more ammunition."

—The five lovers of a Springfield (Mass.) girl, each of whom she had taught to think was the favored one, discovering that their love was a joint stock concern, recently met at the house of the fair one, and with one accord dropping on their knees, offered her their hearts and hands. The tableau was an effective one, but the young lady refused them, one and all.

—The New York World says Fisk shrank from the revelation of his amorous correspondence with the Mansfield woman—not because his feelings were enlisted in that correspondence, but because his orthography was inaccurate.

—The New York Sun says: "On Saturday a squad of West Farms boys got up a fight between two bloodhounds at the Bleach crossing of Bronx River. Mr. Gray, Mr. Bergh's enterprising agent, appeared just as the misunderstanding had reached its meridian. He interfered, and both dogs pitched at him and relieved him of his pantaloons in about two seconds. He suddenly thought of an engagement elsewhere, and disappeared."

—Lady Georgiana Cathcart, who was married in 1824 and was widowed thirty years later by the death of her husband, Sir George Cathcart, at the battle of Inkerman, died recently in England.

—James Green and Miss Clara Anthony, colored, were married at the church in Pleasant Valley, New York, on Christmas night. They rode there from the house in an elegant barouche, drawn by four white horses, and driven by a white coachman.

—The Philadelphia Star says that John Steele, well known in New York during the oil panic for his great extravagance, is worth at present about $50,000 or $60,000, and, profiting by his former experience, knows how to keep it. He occasionally visits that city and puts up at the Girard House. His penchant now is the purchasing of diamonds.

—General Craig W. Wadsworth, son of the soldier who fell in the Wilderness, died at his home in Geneseo on New Year's Day, in his 30th year. The General was, since the death of his father, the head of one of the wealthiest and best known families of Western New York, where in the early times his grandfather owned a domain vaster than a principality. The young man served brilliantly during the war, and was with his father in the Wilderness not an hour before the rebel shot struck him dead.

—General Bonneville, of the United States Army, though on the retired list as superannuated, was lately married to a young Miss Neis, at Fort Smith, Ark. The wedding took place on the fiftieth anniversary of the groom's first marriage. He had served over a half century, and was the subject of the pen of Washington Irving, who described the General's exploits in the Western wilds of over forty years ago.

—Dr. Arnold Naudain, who died at Odessa, Del., Jan. 4, at the age of 82, was a man of some prominence in his day. He came of Huguenot stock, his grandfather being commonly known as "Huguenot Naudain." Arnold Naudain graduated at Princeton College in 1806, and completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810. In 1826 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Legislature. In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Louis McLane, who had been appointed Minister to England, and resigned in 1836. In 1841 he was appointed Collector of Customs at Wilmington. He enjoyed a high reputation, and attained great success as a physician. He was many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

—Mr. Henry Gheiselin, editor of the Norfolk Journal, eloped the other day with a young lady of that city, and sailed for Europe, leaving a wife and six children behind, whereupon the Raleigh North Carolinian indulges in the following comments: "We know Henry Gheiselin well. A more accomplished gentleman never lived in Norfolk. Before he began editing the Journal he was a cotton factor in that city. Never would we have believed it of him. Mr. Gheiselin was one of the chief moving spirits that brought Gilbert Walker to the gubernatorial chair of Virginia. But he turned editor! That's what ruined him!"

—One of the incidents of the Chandler-Hale wedding is thus related by the Washington Capital: "It seems that when the charming widow Aulick came to make her toilet it was discovered that the ruthless Board of Public Works had torn up the street and cut off the gas. A lady cannot dress without light. The prospect was dark. News of the trouble reached the Navy Department. The Navy Department was aroused. In a few hours an immense force was put upon the street, and, in full time for the party, light was thrown upon the charmed home. This carries us back to the days of romance and gallantry. A softened light of more poetic times falls upon the rude streets of Washington.

—The late Mrs. Sarah B. Syckel, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $800,000 to four married daughters and children of a deceased son.

STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.

Their Husbands Historically Dissected—A Woman Writes up the the Matter for Theodore Tilton.

To the Editor of the Golden Age:

The husbands of strong-minded women are of no consequence; for that matter few husbands are; but in this age of minute and careful scientific investigation, when nothing seems so trivial as to be unworthy the consideration of the philosophic mind, it may not be altogether out of place to gather a few facts on this branch of natural history.

The proposition that a man and wife are one, and that one the husband has, been disputed by some heretics of this generation, but it is useless to deny the essential unity of the married pair.

Observation proves that either the husband and wife are one, and that one the husband, or that the husband and wife are one, and that one the wife.

Theories are one thing and facts another. Facts are stubborn things, and men and women are stubborn facts.

However much a man may have seemed to be before marriage with a strong-minded woman, from that fatal hour the process of absorption begins, and never ceases till he disappears utterly as an individual existence. The case of the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton is an instance of this sort. Mr. Stanton, before his marriage, was a young man of fine culture, a broad and liberal thinker, a young orator for whom great fame was predicted by all who knew him, and for some time it seemed that his native powers were such as to enable him to escape the action of the general law,—but there is no resisting the forces of nature; by slow degrees the process of absorption went on; little by little he sank from the public view, till he disappeared from sight altogether as one of the editors of the Sun.

The husband of Lucy Stone offer us another variety. H. B. Blackwell was never much before his semi-union with Lucy Stone. He is less than nothing now.

The husband of Paulina Wright Davis is another unimportant fact of conjugal history.

The husband of Mrs. Livermore is known only by tradition. There is a myth to the effect that an innocent and worthy clergyman of that name, and of the Universalist persuasion, once married Mrs. Livermore. Having immortalized himself by this feat, he retired from the public gaze to the modest seclusion of the domestic circle—as was very proper.

The husband of Julia Ward Howe did not yield to his fate without a struggle. He made superhuman efforts to bring himself up by philanthropy. He grasped at the Santo Domingo Commission with the clutch of despair, but it was all in vain. Destiny, in the shape of Mrs. Howe, was too much for him. Let us respect the courage which deserved a better fate.

The husbands of Victoria C. Woodhull have climed the hill of notoriety solely through her mediumship. As Agricola owed his immortality to the pen of Tacitus, so Dr. Woodhull will be known to fame only by the annals of his wife's biographer. Colonel Blood is doing his ineffectual best to retain his individuality in the columns of Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly. His struggles are heroic, but he may rest assured that he cannot escape the general fate of his class.

Susan B. Anthony has no husband. Though stern, she is merciful. Various desperate and devoted men, enamored by her girlish charms, have essayed to plunge headlong into the maelstrom of matrimony; but with firm but gentle hand she has withheld them from the fatal leap, nobly refusing to accept the sacrifice.

This list of unimportant husbands might be prolonged indefinitely, but these are quite sufficient to prove the truth of the general principle which I have stated. I have spoken only of the husbands of the most prominent among the strong-minded women, but should any doubter desire further evidences, I need only reinforce my position by bringing up the husbands of the lesser, as well as the larger stars in the woman's rights firmament. One and all would prove that there are no exceptions to the general rule. M. P.

THE PATERSON POISONING CASE.

Libbie Garrabrant "Peaches" on Her Lover, Van Winkle Bogert, and Says that He Committed the Murder—Bogert Arrested, but Denies the Charge.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 9.

The investigation of the alleged poisoning of Ransom F. Burroughs by his young mistress, Libbie Garrabrant, was taken up by the Grand Jury yesterday morning, and the case was before them all day. The proceedings [illegible] the grand inquest are considered secret, but a few facts have leaked out. The most important development, however, was [illegible] that Libbie made yesterday to Mayor Tuttle, who had been retained by Libbie's father as her counsel. In this statement, which she reiterated to other persons during the day, Libbie charges the young man, Van Winkle Bogert (who was engaged to be married to her), with being the author of the crime. Libbie has made so many statements that it is doubtful how much dependence is to be put in her last story. It is not official, but the story she made to her counsel is, in effect, as follows:

"I was at Van Winkle Bogert's brother's place (at Paramus) from the day before Thanksgiving till Friday, the day after. Van Winkle Bogert came to see me on Sunday and on Tuesday. The latter day he sent me to buy him some 'dry arsenic' to poison rats, which I did. Burroughs returned home that evening about 7 o'clock. He asked to have some rice pudding for supper, which I made for him, and put it on three saucers on the table. I went out for a pail of water, and when I came back we three (Burroughs, Van Winkle Bogert, and myself) sat down to the table. Soon after Burroughs ate his pudding he complained of feeling sick; but he got up and went for two pails of coal. On the stairs he appeared to feel faint, but I caught him. He vomited a great deal then. While Burroughs was out I asked Bogert if he had not put some arsenic in Burroughs' pudding. He said he had. I asked him what he did it for. He said he wanted to get that bedroom set and he was bound to have it. He had been talking with Burroughs a good while about it, but Burroughs wanted more for it than Bogert would give. Burroughs was very sick, and drank a great deal of water, as much as a pailful, that night, which Bogert handed him, together with everything else he asked for, as they slept together that night. I had to get up in the middle of the night and go to the pump for more water. The next day I was going for a doctor, but before I went Burroughs told me I needn't. He died on Sunday, December 10, the date of the letter found in his pocket. I was present when he died. He crawled on his hands and knees from the bed in the front room to the chair on which his body was found. I put the note in Burroughs' pocket. Bogert told me what to write, and, indeed, he was going at first to write the note himself, but afterwards got me to do it. Bogert never went into the room but once after Burroughs died. He never said a word about it afterwards; neither of us spoke about it. I asked 'Wink' (i. e., Van Winkle Bogert) and I made up my mind to take all the blame and be hung for it if anybody was. But when I heard how Bogert had lied I made up my mind to 'blow' on him. It was all I could do to hold in the last time I was before the Coroner; but I thought best to tell my lawyer all about it. I have lied all the while to save Bogert, but after his going back on me so I will not lie for him any more."

Bogert was arrested promptly yesterday by order of the County Prosecutor, Mr. John Hopper, and placed in close confinement to await the action of the Grand Jury. He denies the charge made against him by Libbie in the most emphatic manner. After all the stories Libbie has told, there are some grave doubts about her veracity in the present instance; but the general impression is that her last story is correct, as she was known to be engaged to Bogert, and from her peculiar nature she would have suffered death rather than have implicated him, had he not proven false to her in order to save himself. Prof. Doremus, who made the chemical analysis of Burroughs' stomach, was on the stand, yesterday afternoon, before the Grand Jury. He said that in the tissues of the stomach and intestines were found unmistakable traces of metallic arsenic. There is no doubt about it.

OBITUARY.

General Henry W. Halleck.

From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 10.

Major General Henry Wager Halleck, Commander of the Department of the South, died at his residence, on Second street, between Green and Walnut, at twenty-five minutes past 8 o'clock last evening, after an illness of nearly two months. General Halleck was attacked with hemorrhage of the bowels about the 1st of last November, when dropsical symptoms appeared, and organic disease of the liver and heart was developed, which superinduced softening of the brain, ending in his death as stated. Some days ago he appeared to be getting better, but took a relapse, and sank rapidly, remaining in a state of coma for twenty-four hours immediately preceding his death. During a portion of this time his respiration seemed to be labored, but became easy at last, and he passed away apparently unconscious of his condition or of anything around him, and evidently without pain. His end was a peaceful close to an eventful career.

Major General Halleck was born near Utica, New York, in the year 1815, and was, consequently, in his 58th year at the time of his death. He was educated at West Point, entering as a Cadet in 1835, and graduating in 1839, being appointed Second Lieutenant of the United States Engineer Corps in July of the same year. He was one of the Assistant Engineer Professors at West Point from that time till 1840, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1845. Between the two latter dates he published a work on "Bitumen," and wrote a series of lectures on war, which were published in 1846 under the title "Elements of Military Art and Science." He served in the Mexican war, on the Lower California coast, and was brevetted Captain in 1847, when he was made Secretary of State of California, which had been organized under a military government. He occupied this position under the Military Governorship of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, and in 1849 was a member of the Convention called to form a State Constitution, preparatory to the formal admission of California into the Union. He was Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft the Constitution, and took an active and efficient part in this important work, if, indeed, it was not, as we have been informed, mainly his own work. In 1853 he was promoted to a Captaincy of Engineers, but, the pay of officers being insufficient to meet their expenses, in consequence of the great cost of living in that country, at the time, he retired from the army in 1854, and entered into a partnership for the practice of the law in San Francisco. His professional life was successful, and he amassed a considerable fortune. At the breaking out of the late war he was at the head of a prosperous legal firm in San Francisco, but at the instance of General Scott, he was called from California in 1861; and, Aug. 19 of the same year, was commissioned a Major General of the United States army. On his arrival from the Pacific coast, he was placed in command of the Department of the West, relieving General Hunter. After the battles of Paducah, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, and Shiloh, General Halleck assumed personal command before Corinth, Miss., in May, 1862, and prosecuted the famous siege of that place, which ended in its evacuation. He was then called to Washington, and, on the 11th of July of the same year, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. When General Grant was made Lieutenant General, in 1864, General Halleck was retained in Washington as an advising officer, and, after the fall of Richmond, took command of the place, making his headquarters there until the return of Sherman's army from the South. Afterwards he was sent to take command on the Pacific coast, and recalled from there in 1869 to the head of the Department of the South, which then included Texas, which has recently been separated from the department. He made his headquarters in this city, where he has remained until the present time.

General Halleck was the author of several works of some repute, such as "Elements of International Law and the Laws of War," "Elements of Military Art and Science," "Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico, etc. He married, about 1854 or 1855, the daughter of John C. Hamilton, of New York, and leaves his wife and one son, aged about 16. The latter is now at school at Faribault, Minn., under the tuition of Bishop Whipple, Episcopal Bishop of that State, who is a relative of the family. During his recent visit here we believe Bishop Whipple received General Halleck into the Episcopal Church. He leaves an ample fortune for the support of his widow, and to open every road to fame and usefulness for his son. General Hamilton, his brother-in-law, is now here with his afflicted sister.

There will be a military funeral, with the usual honors paid to the distinguished dead of the army, when the body will be deposited in the vault at Cave Hill Cemetery, where it will remain until removed for interment in that beautiful "City of the Dead," Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

MRS. MANSFIELD.

What She Says—The Assassination an Unforeseen Circumstance—Arrest of Mrs. Mansfield's Servants—She Declares that She is a Prisoner in Her Own House.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 9.

A Sun reporter called at the residence of Mrs. Mansfield last evening. Ringing the bell the door was partly opened by Mrs. Williams. The reporter handed in his card, and in a few minutes Mrs. Mansfield came to the door. She had on a green silk dress. Her face wore the appearance of one who had been robbed of her natural rest by a mind diseased. Her eyes showed traces of recent tears, and her whole manner was dejected and careworn.

Reporter. Mrs. Mansfield, I have called to have a few minutes' conversation with you.

Mrs. Mansfield. If it relates to the events of Saturday, I would most respectfully decline entering into any conversation on the subject.

Reporter. You are doubtless aware, Madame, that public opinion attaches some blame to you for the untimely end of Colonel Fisk. I should think that you would be glad to have an opportunity to set yourself right before the public.

Mrs. Mansfield. While none regret the termination of the affair more than I do, it was one of those unforeseen circumstances over which I had no control, and one which I most certainly would have averted had I been able to do so. You are right, sir, it was really a very sad affair.

Reporter. It is rather cold standing as I do outside. If you have no objection, I will step inside the door.

Mrs. Mansfield. You must excuse me for my apparent rudeness in not inviting you in. The fact is, there is no one in the house but Mrs. Williams and myself; and, as the hour is late and I have already refused an interview with at least twenty gentlemen connected with the press, I must beg to be excused.

Reporter. Have you no servants in your employ?

Mrs. Mansfield. I had up to yesterday three maid servants, a coachman, and a small colored boy in my service. Yesterday the police arrested them, and I believe that they are in the House of Detention for witnesses.

Reporter. Have you or do you intend calling on Mr. Stokes?

Mrs. Mansfield (apparently ill at ease). Please do not question me on that subject.

Reporter. It was rumored around town last night that a mob intended visiting your house and that they contemplated violence. Did you hear of it?

Mrs. Mansfield. The first intimation I had of it was when the police called at my house.

Reporter. Did the news alarm you?

Mrs. Mansfield. To say that I did not feel alarmed would be at variance with the truth. I felt very much alarmed until I was assured by the police authorities that they had taken precautions to prevent any meditated injury to me or my property.

Reporter. I see that the force of policemen have been withdrawn from around your house, and but an officer is stationed in front of your door.

Mrs. Mansfield. Yes, that is so. I have been informed by a friend that the officer who is stationed there has instructions to keep a strict surveillance of my every actions, and to report to his superiors my every movement. If I understand it right, I am virtually a prisoner in my own house (smiling). I am sure I don't know why, as I have not the slightest idea of running away.

Reporter. There was another rumor afloat to-day that an attempt had been made to set your house on fire. Was there any foundation for the report?

Mrs. Mansfield. That report I believe originated from the fire at the Chelsea Club Rooms, which, as you are aware, is only a few houses distant from mine. Oh, dear me! I do wish I had never had anything to do with the affair.

Reporter. There was a report that the suit between you and Colonel Fisk had been settled for a consideration of $15,000. What truth was there in that?

Mrs. Mansfield. I believe that some such negotiations were going on, but subsequently heard that they had dropped through. I do so much wish that the whole affair had been amicably settled.

Mrs. Mansfield seemed to be really suffering, and declined any further conversation. The reporter withdrew.

MARINE STATISTICS.

Report of the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats—Increase of the Tonnage of the Upper Lakes—A Disastrous Season.

From the Detroit Post, Jan. 10.

From the annual report for 1871 of Captain P. J. Ralph, Supervising Inspector of the Eighth District (comprising all the upper lakes and rivers above the mouth of the Detroit), we condense the following items:

During the year there were 373 steamers of all classes inspected, having an aggregate tonnage of 75,329.72. There were 1,346 pilots and engineers licensed in the same period. These inspections were made, and license granted, as follows:

District of Detroit—121 steamers, tonnage 30,826.38; pilots licensed, 285; engineers, 248. Total, 533.

District of Chicago—123 steamers, tonnage 20,737.48; pilots licensed, 269; engineers, 243. Total, 512.

District of Milwaukee—48 steamers, tonnage 4,383.31; pilots licensed, 55; engineers, 45. Total, 100.

District of Port Huron—45 steamers, tonnage 5,352.14; pilots, 55; engineers, 56. Total, 111.

District of Marquette—31 steamers, tonnage 1,228.41; pilots, 55; engineers, 44. Total, 90.

Forty-three boilers were found defective, and repairs were made before certificates were granted; 10 boilers gave way under hydrostatic pressure, and two were condemned.

Six investigations were held by the local Inspectors for violations of the law; 12 pilots and 27 engineers have been refused licenses, and 6 engineers were suspended.

One explosion occurred,—the tug B. B. Jones,—by which accident 8 of the crew were killed, and the boat, valued at $15,000, was made a total wreck.

One steamer foundered, by which 16 passengers and 16 of the crew were lost. Value of boat and cargo, $120,000.

One propeller and 1 tug were totally, and 1 propeller partially, destroyed by fire, causing a loss, including boats and cargoes, of $150,000.

From all causes 46 lives have been sacrificed.

One million five hundred and fifty-four thousand passengers have been carried.

One hundred and twenty-five engineers, and 167 pilots, have received original licenses.

Five hundred and eleven engineers, and 543 pilots, have received renewals of license.

Nine steamers have gone out of service, and 22 have been added to the district.

There have been 127 more pilots and engineers licensed than in the previous year, and 28 more steamers inspected.

Although nine steamers have gone out of the service, the increase in the tonnage of the district is 7,999.52.

This was the most disastrous year on record, and will long be remembered by navigators on the great Nothern lakes, on account of the dense smoke and fearful gales that have prevailed.

Charles Dickens on Oysters.

In the Atlantic, Mr. Fields gives some funny letters written by Charles Dickens to Prof. Felton in 1842, and in two of these epistles are references to oysters, thus:

"I have long suspected that oysters have a rheumatic tendency. Their feet are always wet, and so much damp company in a man's inside cannot contribute to his peace. But whatever the cause of your indisposition, we are truly grieved and pained to hear of it, and should be more so, but that we hope from your account of that farewell dinner that you are all right again.

* * * "Perhaps you don't know who Dando was. He was an oyster eater, my dear Felton. He used to go into oyster shops, without a farthing of money, and stand at the counter eating natives, until the man who opened them grew pale, cast down his knife, staggered back, struck his white forehead with his hand, and cried, 'You are Dando!' He has been known to eat twenty dozen at one sitting, and would have eaten forty if the truth had not flashed upon the shopkeeper. For these offences he was constantly committed to the house of correction. During his last imprisonment he was taken ill, got worse and worse, and at last began knocking violently double-knocks at death's door. The doctor stood beside his bed, with his fingers on his pulse. 'He is going,' said the doctor. 'I see it in his eye. There is only one thing that will keep life in him another hour, and that is—oysters.' They were immediately brought. Dando swallowed eight, and feebly took a ninth. He held it in his mouth and looked round the bed strangely. 'Not a bad one, is it?' says the doctor. The patient shook his head, rubbed his trembling hand upon his stomach, bolted the oyster, and fell back—dead. They buried him in the prison yard, and paved his grave with oyster shells.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

"ARTISTIC," "COMBINATION,"

CABINET, STEREOSCOPIC, CARDS, AND LARGE VIEWS OF

CHICAGO RUINS.

Also Chicago before the fire. The largest assortment in the city, wholesale and retail.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER,

309 West Randolph-st., formerly 87 Clark-st., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stereoscopes and Views of all kinds.

INSURANCE.

LYCOMING

INS. CO., of Muncie, Pa.

ASSETS, after paying all Losses in full, - $6,500,000

ALPS INS. CO.,

OF ERIE, PA.

ASSETS, after paying all Losses in full, - $500,000

GERMAN INS. CO.,

OF ERIE, PA.

ASSETS, after paying all Losses in full, - $300,000

The above FIRST-CLASS Companies have adjusted all the Chicago losses, and retired from the field, leaving the business with the Agents for future transaction.

TREADWAY & JEWELL,

AGENTS,

Offices, Nos. 4 South Canal-st., 4 Board of Trade, and 966 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY'S NOTES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

Republic Insurance Company.

Wanted—$20,000 scrip within the current week.

PAYNE & GRAY, Architects, 398 Wabash-av.

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In addition to all other premiums, the publishers offer a CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE to the Agent who obtains the best ratio of subscribers to population in any one town in the State.

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AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

BARNABEE

Concert Troupe!

MONDAY, Jan. 15—Michigan-av. Baptist Church. TUESDAY, Jan. 16—Union Park Congregational Church.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. Tickets now for sale.

FOR THE SOUTH SIDE—At Bliss & Sharp's, 266 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.

FOR THE WEST SIDE—At Horton's Library, 429 West Lake-st.; the West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and, for both evenings, at Strobl's, 50 West Madison-st.

Last Two Days for the Sale of Season Tickets.

Reserved seats to (South Side) Concert, Cushman's Readings, and Murdoch's Readings, Lectures by Curtis, Kilpatrick, Du Chaillu, Winchell, Eggleston, Paxton, Billings, Mrs. Livermore, etc., $[illegible]. For sale by Bliss & Sharp, 164 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and at Strobl's, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

Monday, Jan. 8—Engagement of the celebrated Pantomimist and Danseuse,

MARIETTA RAVEL!

Who will make her first appearance here in the great new sensation of

JARTINE!

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT PARTY TO MIRASOLE,

AT CENTRAL HALL,

Cor. Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.,

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1872.

Mr. Mirasole begs to announce that his first Juvenile Class will meet at Central Hall Saturday, Jan. 20. For information in regard to classes call at the hall between 12 m. and 2 p. m.

SPECIAL "STAR" LECTURE.

Thomas K. Beecher,

TO-NIGHT,

On "THE NEGATIVE ILLUSION," at Plymouth Church, Wabash-av., corner Eldridge-court. Holders of Season Tickets for Second Course, ADMITTED FREE. Lecture preceded by Organ Recital by J. V. FLAGLER, commencing at 7:45 p. m. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 187 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

C. R. GARDINER..............Manager.

Another Crowded House.

This, Friday, Evening only benefit of

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

Last two nights of Robertson's comedy,

"OURS."

Only "Ours" Matinee Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF

Manning's Minstrels!

EVERY ACT ENCORED.

All the FAVORITES Appear!

Every evening, and at THE FASHIONABLE MATINEE Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

Continued success of the GREAT

Arlington's Minstrels!

The strongest organization of its kind. Another monster bill. First week of LOST AND FOUND. Second week and great success of

NEW YEAR'S CALLS!

"Come where my Love lies Dreaming." Arlington in his great character of PETER DAY. Arlington's Lecture on suffrage.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

DANCING.

MR. and MRS. A. E. BOURNIQUE will open a select class for children next Saturday, Jan. 14, at 2 p. m., at their residence, No. 138 Twenty-fourth-st. Pupils received for adult classes. Private lessons given.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

$5,000 Chicago City Railway.
$5,000 North western Fire Extinguisher
$15,000 National Bank.

WANTED.

Chamber of Commerce Stock.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans—for the last twelve years of 2 and 93 Randolph-st., Chicago—since the great fire located at 341 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of May. The oldest and best SPECIALIST in Chicago in the treatment of CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, of whatever name or nature. WEAKNESS successfully treated by an infallible method, and full vigor restored. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultations, personally or by letter, strictly confidential.

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Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. Rooms separate. You see only the doctor. Consultation free. OFFICE, 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned hereby notify the public that the copartnership of the firm of

WESTERMAN & SHOENINGER

Was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FERDINAND WESTERMAN,
ADOLPH SHOENINGER.

The undersigned is authorized to settle the business of the above firm in liquidation.

ADOLPH SHOENINGER, 420 North Wells-st.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted

By a party of 15 years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier in banking and mercantile business, with first-class New York, and Chicago references. Address W O B, 777 Wabash-av.

THE LAST DUEL FOUGHT IN MISSOURI.

How Thomas C. Reynolds and B. Gratz Brown Settled a Difficulty.

From the Kansas City Times.

"Would you like to visit the Governor's new house this evening?" asked a gentleman from St. Louis, as he pointed over to the high plateau upon which it is built, and saw the cold rays of the winter's sun shining on its Mansard roof and the clear-cut angles of its attractive architecture. For answer there was assent, and so later, when the party reassembled, it was in front of the elegant mansion, not yet finished within, yet far enough advanced to give promise of great future comfort, and space and hospitality.

A gentleman approached the visitors who would demand attention in more ways than one. He was not tall, yet about the man there was an air of culture and refinement impossible to be misunderstood. The absence of fashion in the cut of his cloth and the style of his garments betoken the student. Tailors can make most things—a poet, a jockey, a politician, a late sitter at clubs, a Bacchus at banquet, a brave in the wigwam, or a brother beloved in his pulpit—but a statesman never. This gentleman was most polite, talked of a number of things, lead the way through every room, explained all the conveniences of this improvement and that improvement, but before doing these things he had been introduced as Governor B. Gratz Brown. When the visit was over, and the party left the new mansion, one of the visitors said to another:

"The Governor walks a little lame—what is the matter?"

"It is from a wound received in a duel," replied the chief spokesman.

"Tell us all about it, then, as you seem to be well informed."

"I have forgotten the particulars, but will get them for publication in the Kansas City *Times*."

Born of this visit and this conversation is the following correct account of an affair which belongs to Missouri, and which at the time of its occurrence produced great excitement throughout the State:

In 1856, Thomas C. Reynolds was practically the leader of the Democratic party in St. Louis. The contests were then marked by a great deal of keen and biting personality, and a man had often to do as much fighting as he did speaking. The code was recognized by all aspirants, and he who refused a challenge was as dead politically as socially for after time. That year Reynolds was the anti-Benton candidate for Congress against Frank P. Blair, the Benton candidate. Trusten Polk, now living in St. Louis, was running against Mr. Benton for Governor, whom he defeated after a singularly severe and comprehensive canvass. Reynolds had no earthly hope of an election, and so expressed himself to those friends who waited upon him, but the party demanded that he should make the race, and he did. The contest was the most excited ever known in St. Louis. Luther M. Kennett was the Whig candidate, but being in Washington City at the time, took no part in the campaign. The field being thus left clear to Blair and Reynolds, they canvassed the entire county and city together, making about forty speeches each. The nominations had been made in May, 1855, and the election took place on the first Monday in August, of the same year. Both of these men were bold and aggressive in their manner of warfare, naturally arousing on either side a great deal of energy and enthusiasm. Reynolds was defeated, but he carried the Democratic vote up from about six hundred in 1854, to over twenty-five hundred in 1856, this gain electing the entire anti-Benton State ticket.

McKee and Fishback, the present proprietors of the St. Louis *Democrat*, were then its owners, and B. Gratz Brown was its editor-in-chief. An article was written particularly severe upon Reynolds, and those who are acquainted with Brown's style know how mercilessly bitter he can be when he tries. Reynolds replied briefly, and in a manner none the less offensive. Brown challenged him immediately, and Reynolds as promptly accepted. Both men meant earnest work, and went about it very calmly and very deliberately. Both represented a party, an idea, a cause, both had a large number of firm and fast friends, and both were cool, brave and daring.

Brown's seconds were Colonel David Mitchell, formerly a Superintendent of Indian affairs in the West, and of great reputation as an Indian trader and fighter, and Leo Walker, Esq., a gentleman from South Carolina, who had married into a wealthy St. Louis family, and who resided there. It was understood, also, that besides these immediate friends, Brown had, as advisers, Colonel Thomas H. Benton and Frank P. Blair. Reynolds' friends were Colonel Ferd. Kennett, of Selma Hall, the best pistol shot in Missouri, and Captain Thomas B. Hudson, a leading Democratic politician, who had distinguished himself under Doniphan and in Doniphan's march to Mexico. For advisers Reynolds had Colonel David H. Armstrong, the present Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, Colonel W. A. Linn, the then Collector of Customs at St. Louis, Isaac H. Sturgeon, for a long time President of the North Missouri Railroad, and, in fact, the Democrats generally of the city. John How was Mayor of St. Louis at that time, and Judge Henry A. Clover Prosecuting Attorney. Although these gentlemen knew that a duel was on the *tapis*, and that a challenge had been sent and accepted, such was the tone of public sentiment, and such the leniency with which these things were regarded, that no efforts at arrest were made, and no interference of any kind attempted. When people are in Rome, they must needs do as the Romans do, and hence every precaution was fully carried out by the principals and their respective seconds.

Selma Hall, the place of meeting, was an elegant country seat in Jefferson County, Mo., forty miles below St. Louis, and the property of Colonel Ferd. Kennett. Here nature and art had combined to make the spot one of the loveliest in the West. Flowers and fountains abounded everywhere. In the August noons huge forest trees made a grateful shade, under which deer rested at ease, cropping the rich grass at intervals, and crouching low at intervals, as the memory of the old wild days of horns and huntsmen came up from the lowlands and the river. There were steeds ever in stall for the young bloods who swore by Kennett and his hounds; books for the pale students who stole away from medicine and law to sleep one night with the hills and the clover; costly wines for whosoever would drink, and an open door and ready latch-string for every wayfarer benighted through chance or inclination.

To this delightful place, on the 23d day of August, 1856, Gratz Brown and his friends repaired. Etiquette required that Reynolds' second, Colonel Kennett, should receive them, which he did with princely hospitality, and they were at once domiciled and surrounded with every attention and luxury possible. The night before leaving St. Louis, Reynolds remained at the house of Isaac H. Sturgeon, and slept so soundly that Sturgeon had to call him loudly the next morning before arousing him. He had in the meantime procured the services as surgeon of Dr. J. H. Shore, a distinguished physician of St. Louis, who, together with Reynolds, Kennett, and Hudson, passed over into Illinois by the North St. Louis ferry. They proceeded down leisurely to a point opposite Selma Hall, passing the intermediate night at a friend of Kennett's, and reaching their destination at about 12 o'clock on the second day.

On Monday evening, August 25, Reynolds crossed over to Selma Hall, accepting the hospitality of G. W. Chadbourne, Esq., now President of the St. Louis Shot Tower Company, but then living on the river bank, a few hundred yards from Kennett's elegant mansion. For a week Kennett had been in his element. Nothing pleased him so well as a duel, if a duel had to be fought, and he made all his preparations with that exact and scrupulous care so necessary in giving an air of elegance and aristocracy to the whole performance. Not a single detail was omitted. Two cushioned and commodious skiffs were launched into the Mississippi on the morning of Tuesday, August 26, 1856. Into one Reynolds and his friends took their seats—into the other Brown and his friends. A stalwart negro oarsman in each rowed them to a sand-bar in the Mississippi river, midway between the States of Illinois and Missouri. The upper end of this bar was covered with a growth of young cottonwood. In the branches of these trees were singing birds that made the morning vocal.

It was not yet sunrise. No cloud anywhere over the face of the sky hid the great, tender eyes of the dawn. It was a summer morning. The gorgeous robes of nature adorned all the trees with green. Not a land breeze shook the dew dimples out from the cheeks of the sleeping river. The whole earth smelt sweet with living. The cottonwoods and the oaks were jubilant as a hive. In their branches there was the noise of tiny wings, among their leaves the rippling of a thousand summer songs.

As they went down to the skiffs together, Kennett took a long look at the panorama spread out before him—at the river unrolling a curtain of silver to the sea—at the orchards white and pink with fruit—at the glimpses of woodland and valley woven into warp and woof by the God of the universe, and he turned to grim old Mitchell and said, curtly:

"It is beautiful overhead and underfoot. Would you like to be shot to-day?"

"As well one day as another. Why?"

"It is so sweet to live when the sap is in the trees and the birds abound in their branches. It looks like tempting Providence."

"It may be, but Providence blesses him who shoots first and pulls the steadiest trigger."

Between these two there was no further conversation until they reached the bar.

The principals stepped from the boats as men who were going to a dance, and that dance a waltz. Reynolds was then in his 32th year, and Brown was several years younger. The first had a wife, whom he had left in total ignorance of the duel; the last was unmarried. Nothing could be cooler than the bearing of each. Brown was dressed scrupulously in black, with his coat buttoned up to his chin; Reynolds in a light gray suit, scarcely distinguishable from the sand of the river. The terms had all been arranged. They were to fight with duelling pistols carrying an ounce ball, were to face each other, and were to stand twelve paces apart. The drop shot had been accepted by [illegible] say, the pistols were to be [illegible] until the word was [illegible] re to be lowered and fired. This was understood to be the most deadly way of fighting.

It was now a little after sunrise. All the east was red as if with fire. A little breeze had arisen with the sun, just enough to shake the dew-drops from the leaves and give to the waves a speech as they broke on the bar.

Kennett took a silver half dollar from his pocket and turned toward Mitchell saying:

"Shall we toss for the position?"

"Yes, up with it."

Kennett won. He tossed again for the word, and won that.

Walker drew nearer to Hudson, and remarked:

"Reynolds is lucky. How about the pitcher which goes so often to the well?"

"It gets broken at last, the proverb says. I hope we all may get safely out of this without a verification of the adage."

"We shall see."

The choice of position was not of much advantage, however, as the sun was too low to affect either. The word remained with Kennett, and he was to call out: "*Fire—One—Two—Three—Stop!*" The principles were not to lower their pistols before the word "*Fire*," and not to shoot after the word "*Stop*."

Kennett and Mitchell measured the ground carefully. Each turned after he had finished and threw a keen glance along the tawny track, and then looked, one into the eyes of the other. They did not speak audibly, yet both said in their hearts:

"It is close."

And it was. Too close for two such men, who had only between them the unpleasant memories of a political quarrel.

They were placed face to face. Brown looked straight at his adversary, a pleasant half-smile on his lips. Not a muscle quivered. He stood as if carved from the sand—immovable and yet full of bountiful life. Reynolds' attitude was none the less superb. The Kentuckian and the South Carolinian were to fight as their ancestors had fought before them for a hundred years. They recognized the code, and it was well. By the code they would be judged fairly, standing or falling.

The pistols were brought and loaded carefully. A grain of powder more or less might sacrifice a life. They were ugly-looking weapons, to say the best of them, and of English make. On each barrel was the word "London" engraved. The stocks were of mahogany, and of the "saw-handle" shape. They had hair-triggers, double sights, were smooth-bores, and carried each an ounce ball. The barrels were full six inches long, and were dark-looking and ominous.

It was now between 6 and 7 o'clock. The negro oarsmen looked on in sober wonderment. The surgeons arranged their instruments and bandages. The respective friends of each principal took their positions, and, when everything was in readiness, Kennett called out, in a clear and distinct voice:

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

So nearly together as to sound as one voice, both Brown and Reynolds answered:

"Ready!"

Kennett then cried out:

"Fire!"

Before the word "one" was heard, Reynolds lowered his pistol and fired. Brown fired almost simultaneously with his adversary. Indeed, the two reports were blended so nearly as to be undistinguishable, and the seconds looked from one to the other to see if either was hit. Reynolds stood perfectly still, with the smoking pistol in his hand, while Brown shifted his weight from one leg to the other, as if suffering pain.

Hudson walked up to Reynolds and said to him:

"I fear Brown is wounded in the groin."

Reynolds replied:

"You must be mistaken, for I aimed at his knee." Hudson then went near to Brown, returning in a short time to his principal, remarking:

"You are right. He is shot in the knee."

"I was certain of it," replied Reynolds. "The wound will not be dangerous."

Brown's friends, in the meanwhile, had approached him and led him to one side, while the surgeons examined his wound. He was as cool as a grenadier. Although suffering extreme pain and scarcely able to stand, he sternly demanded another fire, insisting on his ability to remain upon the field. The surgeons overruled his wishes, and immediately a conference took place between all the friends of each, which was communicated to the principals, and Reynolds instantly advanced to where Brown was lying—the pain of the wound having forced him finally to the ground—and offered his hand in a frank and friendly manner. Brown took it in the same spirit, and they had some pleasant conversation together. Mutual expressions of esteem were exchanged, and the mutual withdrawal of everything offensive that had taken place between them.

Just at that time the steamer Editor, from Memphis, heavily loaded and crowded with passengers, came in sight down the river. She was at once hailed and stopped to take the party on board. Brown had to be removed in a blanket, the ball having split the bone of the right leg just upon the edge of the knee joint, causing profuse hemorrhage and intense pain. A state-room was placed at once at his disposal, and he received the most generous attention from all.

Naturally rejoiced that the duel had terminated no more unfavorably, a jolly time was had on board the boat. Several games of poker were improvised. Reynolds' purse was appropriated by one of his friends, and in a very short time its contents were entirely absorbed.

All kinds of reports had preceded them to St. Louis, which they reached in the afternoon. Some had Brown killed and some Reynolds. One was mortally wounded and the other dying. Neither had been struck within less than a fraction of an inch of the heart. The Mayor and a squad of police were promptly on board, but having no jurisdiction, they of course made no arrests. Brown was carried at once to his lodgings, and Reynolds carried directly home, where he found his brave wife suffering greatly, yet fully resolved to bear the worst. She believed in fighting duels when duels were necessary, and, like the Spartan matron, would have buckled on her husband's armor and bidden him go forth to the fight and return on his shield or come not back dishonored.

Both Reynolds and Brown were most excellent shots. Perhaps the first had the advantage of practice. Just before the duel, he had gone in company with Colonel William A. Linn to the grounds of the Marine Hospital, in order to have a little exercise with the drop shot, with rapidity of firing, and with a low aim. While engaged in this kind of practice, Reynolds told Linn that he intended to hit Brown in the knee, so as not to wound him seriously. Linn remonstrated, and said it was a dangerous business, as Brown was a splendid shot.

"Your life," he continued, "depends upon a fatal wound."

Reynolds replied:

"I am very sure of my quickness in firing, and, were it otherwise, I should never consent to take any man's life for a mere political quarrel. If I can disturb Brown's aim by shooting him first, it will be all I desire."

Some difference of opinion existed as to the direction of Brown's bullet. Reynolds declared that he heard it whistle by his head, while Kennett was equally positive that it glanced from Reynolds' breast, and told him afterward that if he had not fired so quickly and so surely, Brown would have squarely hit him on the chest. Brown took his wound like a soldier, only gathering himself together once, and compressing his lips as a man does in extreme bodily pain.

This was the last political duel ever fought in Missouri. Since that time both combatants have been fast friends, and to-day are laboring in a common cause. The war came and separated them again as widely as they had been separated in the stirring years of Benton and anti-Benton. Reynolds, with all the stern integrity and enthusiasm of his nature, espoused the cause of the South. Elected Lieutenant Governor in 1860, he went into the Confederate lines with Governor Jackson, succeeded him to the chief magistracy, and devoted all the varied resources of his genius and all the untiring energies of his character to the war for independence. The trusted adviser of Mr. Davis, and the friend and counsellor of every young officer who knew no other word than victory, and believe in no other star than success, he was feared by the hesitating, slandered by the timid, and beloved by all who had merit and devotion. When the war was over he marched with Shelby and his 1,000 veterans into Mexico, taking service under an English company, and filling the chief position on the railroad running from Vera Cruz to the capital.

Brown's career since belongs to the history of Missouri. Legislator, Colonel, Senator, the great apostle of a new revolution for freedom, Governor—in every position an upright, able, outspoken, fearless, patriotic man—it is but fitting and appropriate that he should marshal the conservative hosts for another grand battle, and be in the gigantic contest their chosen champion and leader. That he will bear himself as well as the bravest and the best, his past record but too well attests. His duelling days are over. His religion has made him an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and Reynolds is a close communicant of the Episcopalian, and both, standing side by side as brothers, are engaged in the cause of liberty, fighting for the Constitution and the laws.

Married in Spite of Himself.

From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

After the close of the recent rebellion, a negro named Jake Hamilton came to this city and went to work for a gentleman here. As he had been a slave he had received no education whatever, but on getting his freedom conceived a strong desire to learn. He procured an old spelling-book, and, in the course of a couple of years, managed to be able to read quite well and write a little. A year ago he saw a colored woman who was on a visit to her friends here, and instantly fell in love with her. On her return to Illinois Jake determined to keep up the rapidly kindling spark of filial affection by writing to her. Being afraid that she would be unable to read his scrawls, he secured the aid of a friend as amanuensis. For months a lively correspondence was kept up, but for some cause the two seemed to grow cold toward each other, and the letters ceased. The friend asked Jake to explain the trouble, but he refused to do so. A month ago the friend determined to fix matters all right between Jake and the girl, so he wrote her a letter offering to marry her if she would consent, and signed Jake's name to it. In due time an answer was received by the astonished Jake, in which he was informed that the lady would gladly marry him, and appointed the day. The letter closed with many terms of endearment, but with no illusion to the trouble between them.

That Jake was considerably astonished when he read the epistle may be readily imagined. He cudgelled his brains to find a reason for such strange conduct on her part, and, finding none, concluded to go to her home and fathom the matter. On his arrival there he protested that he had never written her an offer of marriage, nor did he intend to. She replied by producing his letter, and, while he was reading it, her father came into the room with vengeance in his eye and a stern look upon his face. Jake was informed that he was a scoundrel to trifle so with a young lady's feelings, and ordered to at once comply with his promise or be shot. Jake took the least of the two evils, and that night they were married. He arrived home with his bride Saturday, and says he was married in spite of himself, but will do what's right now that he is fast caught.

THE RAILWAY KING.

Recollections of the Late George Hudson.

From a Correspondent of the London News.

The members of the Carlton Club and the frequenters of Pall-mall will miss the characteristic figure of George Hudson, who, after a long and painful absence from his native country, has become once more familiar to West-End London during the last two years. A new generation has sprung up since he was famous as the Railway King, but nothing gratified him more than kindly recognition from those who knew him in his prosperity. "They've elected me Chairman of the smoking-room at the Carlton again," he remarked to a friend soon after his return from exile, adding with great glee, "my old position, sir, my old position." In spite of his 70-odd years, poor Hudson always took the bright side in speaking of himself or his reverses. It was the great kindness he was experiencing on all hands, never the bitter alteration in his circumstances, which he loved to dwell upon. "Only this day, sir, I was in Hyde Park, and Lord —— (naming one of the most distinguished statesmen in the Upper House) rode by. I saw him, of course, but I didn't think he saw me, until he turned his pony's head, and putting out his hand, said, 'How do you do, Mr. Hudson? I'm very glad to see you looking so hearty after all troubles'—nothing could be kinder or more friendly, could it now? It touched me very much." George Hudson has died in what may be called by comparison easy circumstances, and, strange as it may sound, was careful to save a portion of his income and not averse to dwelling on the fact. "It shows what economy and good management will do, you know, and how little a man really wants to enjoy himself, when I tell you that out of the annuity which my good kind friends subscribed for me I have been able to put by £— (naming a small sum) in eighteen months." "But it wasn't given you for that, you know, Hudson," replied one of his auditors,—"it was given to make you thoroughly comfortable, and not to save,"—whereupon the whilom Railway King insisted that he had no wants unsupplied, and that he meant to sit in Parliament again yet. His spirit was to the day of his death as fresh, sanguine, and life-enjoying as a boy's; and when the writer of this notice met him last a month or two ago he was confident that he should once more represent Sunderland at the next general election. "The happiest part of my life," he said, quite candidly, "was when I stood behind the counter and used the yard measure in my own shop. My ruin was having a fortune left me. I had one of the snuggest businesses in York, and turned over my 30,000 a year, five-and-twenty per cent of it being profit, when a relation died and left me a goodish fortune. It was the very worst thing which ever happened to me. It led me into railways, and to all my misfortunes since." This was spoken with infinite cheerfulness and good temper, and was immediately followed by expressions of thankfulness to the friends who had rallied round him in these latter years, and to whom he was indebted for the competence he was enjoying. Mr. George Elliot, the member for North Durham, and Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Chipchasecastle, were trustees for, and among the chief subscribers to, the fund raised a year or two ago for Mr. Hudson by his friends in the North of England, and the proceeds of which insured him an annuity of £600. It was out of this that he made a boast of having put money by, at the same time insisting that his own tastes and habits were simple even in the days of his magnificence. "I do now what I did when I lived at Albert-gate, sir, I always go down to Billingsgate and buy my own fish. I never allowed a servant to do that for me when I could do it for myself, and I never fancied the fish at a fishmonger's when I could see it in large quantities as it came into the market. So, when I was a great man in London, no matter where I'd been the night before or what grand people had been to my house—and nearly everybody was glad to visit me in those days—I used always to get up early and go down to Billingsgate and choose my fish there for the day's use. I did it because I liked it then, and I do it for economy and because I like it now, that's the only difference." There never was a man who had been much before the world who was less reticent about himself than Hudson. The speeches he made when at the height of his prosperity; the quiet grave in the little Yorkshire church-yard which he bought for himself long ago, and which he went down to visit from time to time; the social fun he had in former days with "old George Stephenson, the best of fellows and the best of friends;" his civic triumphs as Lord Mayor of York, and the quaint piece of plate which he insisted that holders of that high office are required to use while at the Mansion House; his dealings with his lady customers when he kept a shop; his visits to the nobility; his victory at railway boards; the way he was run after by the great world of London, and the zest with which he enjoyed the *eclat* and the fun of it all; the respect with which he was listened to when speaking in the House of Commons; the opinions he had enforced in various great commercial enterprises, and how others were profiting by them, were wont to be quoted and expiated on by him with a hearty interest that said much for the healthy organization of the man.

This is scarcely the time for dwelling upon the fever which beset the nation during the railway mania, or for analysing the part played in it by George Hudson. If he was one of the chief offenders he was assuredly one of the chief sufferers, and it is tolerably notorious now that some of the practices for which he was so heavily punished have not always been held sufficient to ostracise the commercial people who have been guilty of them. "Hudson never split upon his friends," once remarked an authority in the railway world, "or there might have been some curious stories to hear about people whose fingers you'd think were incapable of being soiled." What he suffered in silence no one knew but himself. He was so miserably poor during the long years he languished on the Continent that there is good reason for believing that he not infrequently went hungry to bed; and at one time those staying at the hotel, where he lodged in what he called "a garret at the top of my house," came to know when his place was vacant at the *table d'hote* that the formula, "I am preferring a chop in my own room to-day," was a figurative way of concealing necessities which the poor fallen monarch shrank from admitting. Mr. Arthur Help has just told the world in his "Thoughts upon Government" that if he were "asked to point out the men who in my experience of public affairs have shown the most remarkable competency for the conduct of business, they would, in several instances, prove to be men of very limited education." That George Hudson was one of these it was impossible to doubt. His history and the influence he exercised without apparent effort over the hard-headed money-getting men of his generation, proved the general belief in his competency; and you could not talk with him, or note his singular admixture of shrewdness and simplicity, without finding that his education had been limited indeed. He never lost the broad Yorkshire accent, and never affected greater refinement of manner than is appropriate to the provincial shopkeeper of the old school.

An endless series of pictures might be drawn from the career of George Hudson in prosperity. Here is one from an eye-witness. The place was the drawing-room of a well-known noble patron of the fine arts, the occasion was a semi-public conversazione connected with national objects, at which representative men—"men who had done something"—were present by the hundred. England's greatest authors, greatest sculptors, greatest painters, greatest inventors, greatest philanthropists, greatest statesmen, greatest physicians, greatest engineers, greatest captains, jostled each other in the crowded rooms. Amid the constellation of celebrities there were two men round whom the crowds circled, let them turn which way they would—bright particular social stars each, with revolving satellites, and both receiving the deference of the great and noble at their right. One was the late Prince Consort, the other was George Hudson. They looked rival monarchs, each with his obsequious courtiers round him, and divided pretty equally the honors of the evening. Those who were not able to come within speaking distance of these great men waited patiently, and as near to the charmed circles as they could. Suddenly there was a movement, and a gentleman was seen to pass from the Prince Consort's followers and to make his way to the little court which hemmed in the Railway King. It was like a plenipotentiary carrying a message between neighboring potentates. "The Prince has asked to be introduced to Mr. Hudson," was buzzed from mouth to mouth, and then men stood on tip-toe to watch the interesting interview. The burly broad-shouldered man in the blue coat with the gilt buttons made his way slowly toward the intellectual-looking, high-bred man who wore the ribbon of the Garter. It was not given to outsiders to hear what passed. There was a bow on the one side and a gracious remark on the other; and then, mercy on us! came a sound seldom heard in that exalted sphere. Ears were surely playing their owners false, for it seemed as if a horse laugh came from the aristocratic holy of holies, and as if the gentlemen near Royalty joined in the unseemly mirth as nearly as etiquette allowed. "What did the Prince say to Mr. Hudson?" and "What did Mr. Hudson reply to the Prince?" were now the questions of the night; and then it became known that the Prince Consort, ever anxious to increase his stock of knowledge, had asked Mr. Hudson's opinion upon atmospheric railways, concerning which there was then much discussion in the scientific world. The oracle spoke freely. "I think they're a Humbug, your Royal Highness!" was the bluff reply, and its idiomatic directness was almost too much for the gravity of the Prince himself.

Those who knew Mr. Hudson of late years and since his return from exile, were surprised to find how much innate simplicity of character he retained. It was amazing to find a man who had undergone such startling vicissitudes, and to whom, as it would seem, the hollowness of the world must have been thoroughly proved, enjoying life with a gusto which never flagged, and cracking jokes and telling anecdotes with as much energy and enjoyment as the youngest diner-out. Those who knew him best during the long and poverty-stricken sojourn he was compelled to make abroad, rarely found him down-hearted; and there were few men "better company," after his fashion, than Mr. Hudson, when the audience was appreciative, and the interest in his stories was sympathetic. He was fond of telling the origin of his title of Railway King. "Sydney Smith, sir, the Rev. Sydney Smith, the great wit, first called me the Railway King; and I remember very well that he made a very pretty speech about it, saying 'that while some monarchs had won their title to fame by bloodshed and by the misery they inflicted on their fellow-creatures, I had come to my throne by my own peaceful exertions, and by a course of probity and enterprise.'" This was always Hudson's tone. He had been made a victim. There was a great reaction and a great public outcry, and he was the scapegoat; but where were the schemes and enterprises he had favored most? Successful, nearly everyone.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Elders of Long Age Desired the Word in Our Magna Charta—Washington's Reply to Them.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

The following correspondence between the "Presbytery of the Eastward" and George Washington, dated shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, being pertinent to the discussion respecting the proposal to amend that document by putting into it some reference to the Deity, may be found suitable for publication. It shows that the same ideas prevailed among a certain class of theologians then as now, and the reply of the Father of his Country will be found a crusher.

I take it from the *Massachusetts Sentinel* of Dec. 5, 1789:

The Presbytery of the Eastward, convened at Newburyport, in their address to the President of the United States in his late tour, say: "Among the objections to the Federal Constitution, we never considered the want of a religious test—that grand engine of persecution in every tyrant's hand. But we should not have been alone in rejoicing to have seen some *explicit* acknowledgment of *the only* true God, *and* Jesus Christ, *whom He hath sent*, inserted somewhere in the Magna Charta of our country. We are happy to find, however, that this defect has been amply remedied in the face of all the world, by the piety and devotion in which your first publick act of office was performed, by the religious observance of the Sabbath, and of the publick worship of God, of which you have set so eminent an example, and by the warm strains of Christian and devout affections which runs through your late proclamation for a general Thanksgiving."

To the Ministers and Ruling Elders delegated to represent the Churches in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which compose the First Presbytery of the Eastward:

GENTLEMEN: The affectionate welcome which you are pleased to give me to the Eastern parts of the Union would leave me without excuse, did I fail to acknowledge the sensibility which it awakens, and to express the most sincere return that a grateful sense of goodness can suggest.

To be approved by the praiseworthy is a wish as natural to becoming ambitious, as its consequence is flattering to our self-love.

I am, indeed, much indebted to the favorable sentiments which you entertain toward me, and it will be my duty to study to deserve them.

The tribute of thanksgiving, which you offer to the gracious Father of Lights, or His inspiration of our publick councils with wisdom and firmness to complete the National Constitution, is worthy of men who, devoted to the pious purposes of religion, desire their accomplishment by such means as advance the temporal happiness of their fellow-men.

And here, I am persuaded, you will permit me to observe *that the path of true piety is so plain as to require but little political direction.*

To this consideration we ought to ascertain the essence of any regulations respecting religion from the Magna Charta of our country. To the guidance of the ministers of the Gospel this important object is perhaps more properly committed. It will be your care to instruct the ignorant and to reclaim the devious. And in the progress of morality and science, to which our Government will give every furtherance, we may confidently expect the advancement of true religion and the completion of our happiness.

I pray the munificent Rewarder of virtue that your agency in this work may receive its compensation here and hereafter.

G. WASHINGTON.

I give the *italics* and spelling as they appear in the original. D. S. G.

Of Course He Knew Her.

From the Gold Hill (Nevada) News.

A little incident occurred in front of the International Hotel, Virginia City, a few days ago, which is worth the room of a local to relate. There resides in Gold Hill a married man—a tall, good-natured Scotchman—whose wife went on a visit to the East some eight months ago. Nights being rather cold lately, the husband imploringly wrote to his wife to return home—that he had had enough of the life of a Washoe bachelor, and he wanted no more of it. A couple of weeks ago she wrote him a letter that she would leave for home, and that he might expect her to arrive in Virginia City on a certain day. At the appointed time our warm-blooded Gold Hiller (who had scarcely talked to any living woman since his wife left for the East) anxiously waited on the sidewalk in front of the stage office to embrace his long-absent wife; and several of his friends, noticing his impatience, inquired the cause, when he enthusiastically informed them that he expected his dear wife, who had been absent for eight long months, and he would be so happy when she arrived—that it would be equal to getting married again—and he was sure she was on the incoming stage, as she wrote exactly the day she would start for home, and it took just so many days to come on the cars, and the time was up, etc. The stage arrived and drew up in front of the International Hotel, where our friend had already engaged a comfortable chamber, as he knew his wife must be tired and sleepy after such a long journey, etc. The passengers all got out of the coach except one lady on the back seat, who was deeply vailed and had on a thick checked shawl. Our Gold Hill friend made a rush into the stage to embrace and kiss his wife—he knew it was her by the check shawl she had on, as it was the one she left home in—and just as he was about throwing his arms around her neck and pushing the heavy brown vail aside, to get a good smack at her lips, a deep, sonorous voice from under the veil exclaimed: "Never mind, chile, I kin git out myself, I kin!" Horror of horrors! could such a thing be that it was not the long-expected wife? The would-be husband withdrew from the stage and out bounced a big fat colored woman of at least two hundred and fifty pounds in weight, and throwing aside her veil she cast a terrible pair of black eyes at the intruder, with this remark: "You can't fool dis gal afore all dis crowd." The disappointed husband asked the crowd into Captain Vesey's saloon to take a drink, provided the whole thing was kept a secret—the which has been strictly observed. His wife has since arrived, and he is happy, but he swears he will burn up that check shawl she wore when she left home. No more check shawls for him.

A Mysterious Time-piece.

From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.

Mr. August Fisher, an efficient watchmaker employed by O. E. Dayton, has just constructed a peculiar time-piece that attracts much attention. It is simply a dial-plate with two hands,—an hour hand and a minute hand. The dial is twenty-four inches in diameter, with a large opening in the centre. The minute hand is twelve inches in length, and the hour hand nine and a half inches, fastened in the centre of the dial upon a small pivot. That is all that can be seen by looking at it. By looking closely on the large ends of the hands, or ends toward the centre of the dial, and on the reverse side, you will see what appear to be weights, intended to balance the hands, but which in reality contain the secret of the movements of the hands. Within these small "weights" are miniature works like those of a small watch, strong enough to control the large hands. A person may whirl the hands until they shall spin around like a top, but each will invariably return to its proper place, and indicate the time of day correctly. The hands may be taken off and laid away for an hour, or two hours, or ten, or any length of time, and upon being replaced upon the pivot they will instantly point the precise hour and minute. There is no electricity, or anything of that sort. The dial hangs by a tiny hook from a nail. It may be suspended by a string, or held in the hand, and the movements of the hands are all the same. The hands do not move with the regularity and precision of those of a regulator, but the correct time of day is always indicated, and when the hands of the regulator, or any properly regulated clock are upon the figures or minute marks those of this strange timepiece will agree exactly. It is really a remarkable piece of workmanship, and excites much comment. Nothing is seen by looking at it, or examining it, save the rim of the dial and the hands. That is all; and when they move so correctly and mark the time of day, it seems as though some unseen spirit must represent and impel their movements. The skeleton clock hangs in Mr. O. E. Dayton's store, and may be seen by any who desire.

The Steamboat.

The Maryland Historical Society has recently published in a handsome form an interesting memoir, by Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, entitled "A Lost Chapter in the History of the Steamboat," in which he shows from original documents in his possession that Nicholas J. Roosevelt, of New York, and not Robert Fulton, is the real inventor of our river steamboat; that is Mr. Latrobe claims that Roosevelt was the originator of "the use of vertical wheels over the side of the vessel," which important invention was repeatedly rejected by Fulton and Livingston, and only adopted after a multitude of other devices for propulsion had failed. In a letter to Chancellor Livingston, dated Second River, 1798, Mr. Roosevelt writes: "I would, therefore, recommend that we throw two wheels of wood over the side, fastened to the axes of the flys, with eight arms or paddles, that part which enters the water of sheet iron to suit, according to the power they require either deeper in the water or otherwise. * * * We have, as you observe, put our hands to the oars, and ought not to look back until we reach port. This I am for, sir, with all my heart, and firmly believe that with this determination we have nothing to fear, as, I think, with the wheels I have recommended, that the State patent may be secured." In the conclusion of his paper Mr. Latrobe says: "The object has been to show that the merit of the practical suggestion of the employment of vertical wheels over the sides of steamboats was due to one who has been lost sight of in this connection, and wholly neglected in the biography of Fulton, who, availing himself of the suggestion of another in all its details, made it a great commercial success, and, in so doing, built upon it a lasting fame. That the papers I have referred to, now collected for the first time, show this to be the fact, I think there can be no question."

Specimens of Typographical Errors.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The amusement afforded by ludicrous typographical errors will be inexhaustible while printers are fallible and editors write with abominable indifference to legibility. One of the most astonishing blunders of this kind was committed some years ago, in the *Bulletin*. The writer, who had cautioned his readers against "casting their pearls before swine," was amazed and grieved to perceive that the compositor had warned the public against "carting their pills before sunrise." This was corrected in the proof; but the reporter who declared that a certain new store had "60 fancy windows" was even more indignant than the storekeeper, when he saw in his paper the statement that the establishment contained "60 faded widows."

The poets suffer most deeply. Nothing could be worse, for instance, than the misery of the bard who asserted, in his copy, that he "kissed her under the silent stars," only to find that the compositor compelled him to "kick her under the cellar stairs." A certain Jenkins, also, was the victim of an aggravated assault, because when, in his report of a wedding, he declared that "the bride was accompanied to the altar by *eight* bridesmaids," the types made it that "the bride was accompanied to the altar by *tight* bridesmaids." These things are peculiarly unpleasant when they occur in remarks upon death; as in the case of the editor who, while writing a sympathetic paragraph, observed that "Mr. Smith could hardly bear the loss of his wife," only to find that the printer had made it "Mr. Smith could hardly bear such a boss for a wife."

But the printers do not make all the mistakes. We remember the laughter and comment provoked by the statement of a provincial reporter, who called the attention of the constable to the fact that "on Sunday last some twenty or thirty men *collected in the hollow back of Thomas McGinnis*, and engaged in fighting during the whole morning." Mr. McGinnis' back must have been uncommonly large.

During the Franco-Prussian war a great deal of fun was poked at the New Jersey editor who read in the cable despatches that "Bazaine has moved twenty kilometres out of Metz." He thereupon sat down and wrote an editorial, in which he said he was delighted to hear that all the kilometres had been removed, and that the innocent people of Metz were no longer endangered by the presence of those devilish engines of war—standing upon a volcano, as it were. And then he went on to describe some experiment made with kilometres in the Crimea, in which one of them exploded and blew a frigate out of water.

Another editor clipped from an exchange an obituary poem, which he sent to the composing-room with some introductory remarks. He said: "We publish below a very touching poem from the pen of Miss M——. It was written by her at the deathbed of her sainted mother, and it overflows with those expressions of filial affection which are the natural outgrowth of a pure untutored genius that has developed beneath the sheltering influences of a mother's love. The reader will observe how each line glows with ardent affection and tenderest regret." Somehow, in attaching this introduction to the poem, the editor turned up the wrong side of the clipping, and the consequence was that the editor's lines led the reader gently into an article upon "Hog Cholera in Tennessee."

Oysters.

Baltimore Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The life of an oysterman here is one of continual hardship. The States of Maryland and Virginia fixed a boundary line at an island in Pocomoke Sound, on the Chesapeake Bay, and that boundary was, by mutual agreement, to divide the oyster beds in the bay between the oystermen belonging to the two States. No oysterman could dredge for oysters beyond the line of the State in which he was licensed. But the elements conspired to produce confusion. The island disappeared in the sea, and, according to general belief, arose in another place. Then came a question as to whether the line should follow the island to its changed position. Nobody appeared to know. There were two sides to the question, and the only way that appeared for its settlement was "The Oyster War."

War to the oyster knife! was the cry. And they had it lively for a time. Right around the spot in dispute were the richest oyster beds of the Chesapeake, and the oystermen of both States determined to dredge there. But when a Maryland oysterman attempted to dredge inside what he claimed was the line, Virginia's pride rose, and the Marylander was fortunate if he returned to his fellows alive. So, when a Virginian crossed the line he claimed, the Marylanders would retaliate in kind.

It frequently occurred in these disturbances that boats would be burned, and a few oystermen have been killed. Success generally depended upon the relative numbers of the combatants. Sometimes the victors would content themselves with taking the oysters and pummelling the opposing oystermen; but sometimes knives and pistols were used. The disputes are not yet settled, and there are still a large number of candidates for broken noses, black eyes, etc.

The two States have what they call an oyster navy, for the advancement of the interests of oystermen, preventing disturbances, and to enforce the oyster laws. The Maryland navy has three boats. The flagship of the Commodore carried three mounted guns, and the others carry two guns each. There are about 750 large oyster-boats called pungies, forty to sixty feet long, and carrying schooner canvas. In addition to these are over 3,000 little boats like Indian canoes or "dug-outs." These are licensed. Perhaps there are more at work. The number of men employed is about 10,000. Each boat is obliged to carry a license, and each pungy must have the number of the license painted in large black letters in the centre of the mainsail. The prices of the licenses are generally based on the conveying capacity of the boat. They range from $3 to $500 each. The headquarters of the Chesapeake oystermen at work is at Crisfield.

Crisfield is built on wooden piles, driven into the ground, in the shallow waters of the bay, at Pocomoke Sound. When the tide is high, the water comes almost up to the floors of the houses. When the family get hungry, they open the door, take a pair of dredging-tongs and pull up a mess of oysters to eat. Oystermen like Crisfield though. They say it is a first-rate place. The oyster beds comprise 373 square miles, 92 miles closely covered, and the remainder scattering.

A Relic of Washington.

From the Sycamore (Ill.) Republican.

In the Abstract office of A. S. Babcock, of this city, hangs a time-worn relic of the past, that every antiquary must regard with great interest. It is an autograph letter of the Father of his country, written within a few days of the date of his memorable farewell address, and directed to his brethren of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Pennsylvania. From its date and its tenor, we infer that it was written in response to some address by that Grand Lodge, which had been called out by that immortal farewell address in which the hero, the statesman, and the patriot took leave of public life forever. This letter, framed and weather-stained as it now appears, was picked up in Virginia during the war of the rebellion, and it is due to the care exercised by Mr. Babcock that it has been preserved from destruction. It reads as follows:

Dec. 28, 1796.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA: I have received your address with all the feelings of brotherly affection mingled with those sentiments for the society, which it was calculated to excite.

To have been in any degree an instrument in the hands of the Providence to promote order and union, and erect upon a solid foundation the true principles of government, is only to have shared with many others in a labor, the result of which, let us hope, will prove through all ages a sanctuary for the brothers, and a lodge for the virtues.

Permit me to reciprocate your prayer for my temporal happiness, and to supplicate that we may all meet thereafter in that eternal temple whose builder is the great Architect of the Universe.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Wholesale Shooting.

The reported shooting of five persons at East Arlington, Vermont, is thus further described: There had been trouble heretofore between Lawrence & Farwell, the saloon-keepers, and the young men whom they shot, and the former caused the arrest of the latter for drunkenness. The young men threatened revenge, and went to the saloon on Monday with the avowed purpose of obtaining it. On their entrance Farwell said, "We are ready for you," and went across the street to his house to procure a pistol, and it was while loading it there that it was accidentally discharged, killing his only son in the presence of his family. He returned to the saloon and gave the pistol to his partner, Lawrence, and returned to his house to look after his dying child. Meantime, the attacking party smashed decanters, tumblers, glassware, and had commenced a general cleaning-out process, when Lawrence fired upon them, wounding John Hanna, aged 24, Frank Buck, about 20, shot in the abdomen; Edward Rafferty, shot in the thigh, and Thomas Maloney, of Glastenbury, who went to the saloon to buy some tobacco and had turned to leave when fatally wounded. Hanna, Buck and Rafferty are now pronounced out of danger, and thus the only persons killed were Farwell's son and Maloney, both innocent outsiders.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 45 South Canal-st.
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CHASE BROS. & CO., 180 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 180 West Randolph st.
Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 250 East Lake-st.
Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 18 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 476 Wabash av.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 13 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 24 South Canal st.
W. H. PHELPS, 284 1/2 Michigan av.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson.
ADAM L. ROBB, 374 Wabash av.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 13 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 469 State st.
Auction and Commission.
PETERSON (late Clark), 122 Blue Island av.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 469 State st.
C. T. REYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington st.
Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, n. w. cor. Wab. av & 23d.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st, old stand.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.
Banks.
I. M. ADSIT, 326 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 663 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO. 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 54 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
F. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 174 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—47 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 17 and 19 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 158 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 10 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal.
EMERSON & ROSE, West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 63 South Canal st.
J. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal st. and 539 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st. 2d door e. of bridge.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 169 South Canal st., and 534 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 599 Wabash av.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 60 East Harrison st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 449 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 104 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 30 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 611 State and 344 West Randolph st.
F. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 187 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 252 West Madison st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 522 Wabash av.
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 555 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 259 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av, bet Cong. & V. Buren.
Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 118 South Clinton st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 681 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHN & WIESELL, 276 No. Dearborn st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 255 West Washington st.
Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 175 and 180 East Madison st.
Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake st.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.
Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.
Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 49 State st. (temporarily.)
Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 257 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 63 West Lake st.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 750 Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 377 State st.
HATCH & CO., 102 West Madison st.
HARLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, 263 W. Mad.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State.
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 176 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Michigan av.
Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison st.
Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, Board of Trade Building, Room 11.
G. D. DICKINSON, 267 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 45 S. Canal st., Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 37 West Madison st.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 182 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
C. F. MAIN & CO., 91 East Kinzie st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 259 S. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 41 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 24 and 26 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 43 S. Canal st., Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 25 and 27 Market st.
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TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 10 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 73 Market st.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. R. PAGE & CO., 43 Green st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (late J. S. Clark), 83 S. Green.
Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 38 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 814 State st., Room 8.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office 61 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 534 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1022 Indiana av.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.
Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 683 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 364 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 25th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 230 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 346 W. Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with G. E. Snyder), 80 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 823 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 319 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 519 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., 19 Washington st, near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 15 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 343 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO. 376 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State st., and 68 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 382 State.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 32 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
J. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 73 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
R. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 78 East Twelfth st.
Furnaces, Steam Heating, Hotel Ranges.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 252 to 258 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BAT[illegible], and 17 So. Canal st.
Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 286 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 138 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 228 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
PAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 236 Michigan av.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 26 Union Central Building.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 122 West Washington st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
[illegible]
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 226 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 431 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 251 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 278 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 115 Michigan av.
HARMON, MERRILL & CO., 13 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 24 to 28 River st.
HUBBARD BROS. & CO., 234 South Canal st.
F. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 78 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 30 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 39 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 25 South Canal st.
P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 187 Throop st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HOBGOOD & CO., 226 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
F. GILLESPIE, 1086 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 86 W. Randolph st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 342 Michigan av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 132 West Randolph st.
Hardware (Retail).
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SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
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HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
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E. HAMILTON HUNT, 79 and 81 Lake st.
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MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
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CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 48 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 246 Michigan av.
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KILIAN BROS., 40 South Market st.
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Homœopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
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ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
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MUTUAL, OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal st.
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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 30 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison st.
REPUBLIC, 324 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 288 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 750 Wabash av.
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C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 458 State and 27 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 451 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 473 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 563 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 99 W. Madison st.
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WENDELL & HYMAN, 835 Wabash av.
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